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R O A D
TO
THE WELFARE STATE



सन्धारेत जयते

Issued on behalf of

THE COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION
(Planning Commission)
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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PREFACE

The Prime Minister, while addressing the last meeting of the National Development Council, said that what he had in mind about 'Future India' was "definitely and absolutely a socialistic picture of society". He said that he was not using the word in a dogmatic sense at all. Nor was it the intention to eliminate private enterprise. But the acquisitive instinct was not only absolutely out of date but it was also immoral.

To bring about this new society based on equality of opportunity in which the means of production should broadly be socially owned and controlled for the benefit of society as a whole, as the Prime Minister foresaw, it is necessary to have a revolution in our entire approach and attitude. This is especially so because transformation of society for the common good does not take place by mandates from above. There has to be pressure generated within. It is here that the revolutionary role of the Community programme comes into full play.

The Prime Minister added that he attached the greatest importance to the Community Projects and the National Extension Service which were something basically revolutionary. This programme is in operation in the country for the last two years. The present pamphlet aims to bring out the revolutionary character of the programme and the role that the people, the people's representatives and the people's servants have to play in the consummation of the new social order—the foundation of the Welfare State envisaged in the Constitution.

ROAD TO THE WELFARE STATE

CHAPTER I

WELFARE STATE

The Welfare State is the consummation of a people's movement in which the people, the people's representatives and the people's servants march together to a common destiny.

In the world today some States assert that the State is supreme ; the individual lives for it and is but a part of the State. Others claim on the other hand that the individual is supreme and the State is an organ only to serve the individual. Caught between the two, the growing mass of humanity groans and struggles to discover a way of life where the lowliest individual can have

“The Right to Live”,
“The Right to Work for a Living” and
“The Right to Receive What is Earned”.

The Constitution of India lays down that the goal of the Indian people is the Welfare State in which the individual shall live for the community, and the community for the individual ; that India shall move forward in the comity of nations with a welcome for all and malice to none.

CHAPTER II

PRELUDE

For 200 years we struggled against the yoke of alien rule. The alien masters turned us into strangers in our own homeland. We were already divided into a multitude of groups—from princes to pariahs. The division received further extension at the hands of our new masters. Traditional life in the villages began to dry up at the source as men and materials began to flow in a one-way traffic to the cities and towns which came into being to provide markets for imported goods and the consolidation of the imposed administration. In between the dry fields and the blazing lights of the fast growing cities struggled the masses of our people for a crumb of bread, a wrapping round the loins and a leaking thatch overhead. The carnival went on to the amusement of the world till the bubble burst and we woke up from our dreaded dream at last to discover to our horror that we were on the verge of bankruptcy—a nation without a soul. We rebelled.

The rebellion was confined at the initial stages to platform speeches, aiming to drive the foreign rulers out with their deeply entrenched armies by the force of verbal acrobatics. The alien masters laughed, for they knew that the fire-eating orators by and large were commodities purchasable by easy instalment. They were not to be taken seriously.

In the process, however, there occurred a little incident—the Jalianwala Bagh Massacre. The incident, which was the minor pastime of a British Officer, shook the nation to its very roots. Out of the debris of our shattered illusions sprang up a little man, frail in stature, with little gift of speech, but built of seasoned steel. Under the magic spell of this Master, the dumb received their voices

back. The down-trodden straightened their spines. As one man, the nation responded to his call. The battle began. Thousands lost their lives, many more lost their all, a still greater number suffered the tortures of life in gaol repeatedly.

The second world war came. It was over. Its aftermath saw even the army in revolt. The naval mutiny was the last straw. Our rulers found that the fortress was crumbling from within. Wise people as they were, they chose one fine morning to quit at short notice. "Is it true?" we asked ourselves in wonder.



CHAPTER III

AUGUST 15, 1947

The midnight bell tolled on August 14, 1947. The alien rulers left. They left in right earnest. The leaders of the nation took the keys of the State from the retiring masters. They were strangers to administration. The machinery of the State was depleted of key personnel who left on the date of the change-over. There was, besides, the problem of getting the machinery, hitherto accustomed to rule by the sword, to serve a new free people.

The years of the war immediately preceding the event had depleted the granary. The railroads, posts and telegraphs, and the machinery of production were worn down with fatigue, demanding immediate replacement. Inflation had already knocked the bottom out of the Indian economy, with universal distress in its wake.

The Cataclysm

These problems were mighty enough. But Providence had still greater trials in store for us. With the transfer of power the country, which was one, was vivisected into two autonomous parts. There started a colossal exodus of Hindus from Pakistan and Muslims from India. Millions of people, who had been settled for centuries as neighbours in well-adjusted professions, jumped at each other's throat. There came a general massacre unheard of in recent history. It seemed as if a new dark age had begun. At the height of the debacle, we killed the Master who was the Father of the Nation and had won us our freedom. The shock of this sacrilege made us look once again within. Followed a lull. We began, at last, to wake up from the nightmare and to take stock of the situation.

Eight million people displaced from Pakistan had to be provided with food, immediate shelter and then secure means of livelihood. The machinery of the Government was harnessed to the task. The people, the people's representatives and the servants of the State worked together as one man. Jungle was cleared ; new towns and villages sprang up in hundreds. Industries, large, medium and small, and small crafts began to take shape as if by magic to provide the wherewithal of life to the new citizens. The displaced people and the older population began to rub shoulders and think of the road ahead.



CHAPTER IV

THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The problems that faced the country were tremendous and pressing. The immediate resources were limited. With the alien masters gone New India was in a position to plan for her own development, fixing priorities among competing needs and laying down clear objectives for the Welfare State. With this in view came the First Five-Year Plan—a plan for the optimum utilization of our human and material resources to plant the orchard for posterity.

Food was the item we were most in need of. As a free nation we could not afford to stand with a beggar's bowl before others. So came the multi-purpose schemes, such as the Bhakra Nangal, Hirakud, Damodar Valley, Tungabhadra, Bhawanisagar and many other projects, to provide water for parched fields and electricity to run our crafts and industries and to light up the dark corners of our homes. Our fields had been drained of vital nutriments. These needed quick hormone treatment. Thus came the Sindri Fertilizer Factory.

Our railways were running with worn-out locomotives. Came then the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. Modern times called for travel by air. We built the Hindustan Aircraft Factory. We needed ships for our coastal traffic. Came the Vishakhapatnam Ship Building Yard. Our factories needed machine tools. So came the Bangalore Machine Tool Factory and the Ambarnath Factory for machine-tool prototypes. In these days of science we could no longer wait for all our knowledge to come from abroad. So came the chain of Research Laboratories, Engineering and Technological Institutes.

Our ports and harbours had to be rehabilitated. We had to build new airfields to cope with increasing air traffic. There had to be large and small-scale industries to provide employment for the increasing number of unemployed, and consumption goods in larger quantities to our people living below subsistence standards. Housing had to be planned for the large masses of our industrial workers and so also roads for the increasing traffic. There had to be facilities for social welfare in the form of education for millions of our school-going children ; hospitals and health facilities to the uncared for in the countryside.

In short the economy which was static for generations had to be revitalized and a new and better way of life was to be opened to the people. The immediate objectives of the Five-Year Plan were, therefore, larger production in all spheres, increased employment and social justice. These objectives, however, would take time for their full realization. The First Five-Year Plan was to be a beginning in the direction of the ultimate objectives.

CHAPTER V

COMMUNITY PROJECTS—PLAN OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE

India is a land of 361 millions. The Five-Year Plan provided for a budget of a little over 2,200 crores. Many of the projects included in the plan were big schemes involving heavy investments, specialized equipment and advanced scientific techniques. In the very nature of such projects the people at large did not have the opportunity of direct participation in them except those who came in as paid employees.

Freedom, however, was meant for all with all its rights and obligations. In capital towns the national flag fluttered, but the news of the revolution had still to travel to the hearts of the hundreds of millions who dwelt, slogged and starved in the withering countryside. To act as the herald of the message and to lay the foundation for the Welfare State came the new scheme—**COMMUNITY PROJECTS**—a plan of the people, by the people for the people.

India is a sub-continent. It could not be covered at one stroke. We lacked the strength of finance, much more so of trained personnel. Therefore the new programme had to be staggered and sited in select areas to serve as pilots for the future.

The project area, accordingly, was designed to cover a population of about 200,000 divided into 3 blocks of approximately 66,000 each. Fifty-five such projects were conceived as the first instalment. The aim was to concentrate in these areas the technical resources of the Government in a single-line organization under one single control. Finance, which was estimated at Rs. 65 lakhs for a project area in

the first instance, was provided to serve as a catalyst. The scheme was to get the people to plan for their development in their vital needs of life from the village upwards. The gaps in the countryside were yawning wide what with neglect, and the one-way pumping towards the cities and overseas. The programme had perforce to spread to all fronts. To quote from the original Draft Outline issued by the Government of India :

"The purpose of the Community Project shall be to serve as a pilot in the establishment, for the men, women and children covered by the project area, of the "Right to Live", food—the principal item in the wherewithal for this purpose—receiving the primary emphasis in the initial stages of the programme."

The following activities with top priority were intended to answer the purpose :—

(a) Agriculture and Allied Fields

- (i) Reclamation of available virgin and waste lands ;
- (ii) Provision of water for irrigation through canals, tube-wells surface wells, tanks, lift irrigation from rivers, lakes, pools, etc. ;
- (iii) Provision of quality seeds, improved agricultural techniques, veterinary aid, improved agricultural implements, marketing and credit facilities, breeding centres for animal husbandry, soil research and manures ;
- (iv) Development of inland fisheries, fruit and vegetable cultivation, arboriculture including planting of forests and reorganization of dietetics.

(b) Communications

Provision of roads, encouragement of mechanical road transport services and development of animal transport.

(c) Education

Provision of compulsory and free education at the elementary stage, high and middle schools, social education and library services.

(d) Health

Provision of sanitation and public health measures, medical aid for the ailing, pre-natal and ante-natal care and midwifery services.

(e) Training

- (i) Refresher courses to improve the standard of existing artisans ;
- (ii) Training of agriculturists, extension assistants, supervisors, artisans, managerial personnel, health workers and executive officers for projects.

(f) Employment

- (i) Encouragement of cottage, medium and small-scale industries.
- (ii) Encouragement of employment through planned distribution, trade, auxiliary and welfare services.

(g) Housing

Provision of improved techniques and designs for rural housing and housing in urban areas.

(h) Social Welfare

- (i) Provision of community entertainment based on local talent and culture ; audio-visual aid for instruction and recreation ;
- (ii) Organization of local and other sports, melas and co-operatives and self-help movement.

'The list is formidable both in scope and magnitude. Government agency, howsoever extensive, cannot implement the programme on its own. The existing financial resources can cater only for the essential items of development primarily concerned with the community as a whole, provided every item of expenditure can be supported by the village people with their own contribution in cash or voluntary labour during off-hours and in the off-seasons.

A substantial part of the development necessarily falls on the shoulders of the villagers themselves. Villagers must take the initiative to decide what they need most, and in what order. They have to gird their loins and get down to the ground with the axe and the shovel, and start the multi-purpose development on their own individually, collectively and in groups. Government agencies will be there to act as complements to the people obeying their behests in every phase of the activities and at every stage of the programme.



CHAPTER VI

OCTOBER 2, 1952

BAPU was no more. While he was, he lived for the people. We knew Bapu could not be gone but into the hearts of our common people wherein he lived and wherein he drew his last breath. The 55 projects conceived as the first instalment for the revitalization of the now-depleted villages were, therefore, inaugurated on Bapu's birthday, October 2, 1952. The programme began with the President of the Republic inaugurating the scheme and the Prime Minister lifting baskets of earth to build a village road in a project adjoining Delhi. The Chief Ministers of States, Ministers and prominent people in all walks of life rolled up their sleeves and joined the mighty new sacrament. Fifty-five projects spread out evenly in 81 areas in all States opened a new chapter in the life of our rural people.

Our village people, shy and timid, hitherto unaccustomed to their representatives except at election time and to the State servants except for exaction, were taken by surprise. They saw, to their amazement, that Government servants were there not as tax-collectors but to serve them; that their representatives were also there shovel in hand, even though the election had just passed off. It was a shock. They responded, plunging headlong. Roads began to be built. New schools, community centres and hospitals started sprouting overnight. Agricultural Demonstration Farms, Breeding and Artificial Insemination Centres, fruit and vegetable gardens and nurseries began to spring up.

New village wells, the reconditioning of the old ones, the paving of village lanes and drains assumed the form of a new mass movement. Villagers, men and women, old and young, came in increasing numbers and joined the programme in the spirit of a sacrament.

The machinery of government, which was suspect in the eyes of all—an instrument of repression in the hands of alien masters—began to acquire a new character. Government Servants, hitherto confined to their ivory towers, began to rush into the field in increasing numbers, to join the people in the new war against the triple enemies that oppress the nation—hunger, disease and ignorance.

CHAPTER VII

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

The programme, which was scoffed at by cynics and saints alike, aroused a new faith. There came a clamour for the universal multiplication of the programme to cover the State as a whole. With our resources tied up with other major schemes of an essential character, we did not have the finance such as the country-wide coverage would demand. The hurdle, which was still harder to cross, was the shortage of trained technical personnel which in its very nature needs time to build up.

The areas in which the original programme functioned were virtual islands in the existing administration of the Government, inasmuch as the Project Officer in charge of the project had no organic link with the existing administration except at the top level, and the same was the case with the other technical functionaries attached to his organization. The problem also remained as to the nature of the permanent organization of the Government which could continue providing technical and administrative guidance to the people after the intensive period of the programme had expired.

Thus the programme not only needed expansion ultimately with a view to covering the whole country but also integration with the existing administrative machinery. Isolated experiments on rural development had been attempted in the past in various parts of India, e.g., the Extension Programme in Baroda ; rural reconstruction work in the Punjab, and at Martandam in Travancore-Cochin State ; the Firka Development Scheme in Madras ; Community Schemes in Nilokheri, Etawa and Faridabad. All had applied the principle of Extension on a comprehensive scale, although in a limited area. The experience gained from these experiments pointed to one con-

clusion, namely, that development is an indivisible process and that there is no room for prosperity islands on land. Prosperity must spread, and Extension ultimately must be co-extensive with India as a whole. Thus came the programme of the National Extension Service.

The National Extension Service in India as contrasted with extension merely in agriculture as in other modern countries of the world, such as the United States, had to follow our own Community Development pattern and extend to all facets of life in the rural areas. Our administration which worked in watertight compartments demanded an early synthesis so as to provide a single-line approach in all matters of development from the Centre down to the ground. The States which functioned in isolation from each other had to subordinate the emphasis on their individuality to the national approach if the Five-Year Plan was not to be bogged down in the morass of communal and parochial interests.

Organizational Pattern

The organization of the National Extension Service was, therefore, made to follow the well-tried pattern of the first set of Pilot Projects. At the State Headquarters there would be the State Development Committee consisting of the Ministers of all the Development Departments presided over by the Chief Minister as the Chairman and with a very senior officer, such as the Chief Secretary or the Additional Chief Secretary, as the Development Commissioner, functioning as Secretary to this Committee. At the official level, the Development Commissioner will be the head of a team of all Heads of Development Departments at Headquarters. He will be the head to co-ordinate the activities of all Development Departments for a single-line development. At the district level, the Collector, hitherto responsible for law and order and for revenues, will function as the Deputy Development Commissioner—the head at the district level of the team of District Heads of Departments.

In like manner at the sub-divisional level the Sub-Divisional Officer will be the Assistant Development Commissioner and function as the head of the team of Heads of Departments at that level. Below the Sub-Divisional Officer, in charge of a Block of approximately 100 villages with a population of 66,000, will be the Block Development Officer, who will function more or less as the Deputy Assistant Development Commissioner, again the head of the technical team represented at that level.

The official organization at the Block level will symbolize the Welfare State in action from where assistance in agriculture, animal husbandry, public health, education, social education, co-operation and rural engineering needs will flow. Police functions, which until recently constituted the main activity of the Government, will be confined only to the administration of criminals.

Village Level

The new Welfare Centre—the Block Headquarters—will be manned by specialists on various subjects concerning rural life. At the village level there will be a Multi-purpose Village Level Worker responsible for the multi-purpose needs of a population of 3 to 5 thousand comprising about 10 villages. He will receive training for looking after the multi-purpose needs of village life, such as agriculture, animal husbandry, public health, co-operation, panchayat, social education and village industries. The Multi-purpose Village Level Worker will work at the village level with representatives of the village people and other functionaries of the Government, including schoolteachers. He will bring forth problems from the ground up and pose these for the Block level specialists and receive instructions from them and transmit these down the line to the ground. The Block Development Officer will provide the co-ordination. In the same way the technical personnel will be linked up with their technical departments all along the line, and with the Research Centres. The administrative links will be provided from the Village Level Workers to the Block Development Officers, the Sub-Divisional Officers, Collectors and the Development Commissioners.

People's Organization

The government organization in a democracy is not complete without the people's organization linking up with it. Therefore, the scheme provides for the development of Village Panchayats, Block Advisory Committees and District Planning Committee, so as to provide an open forum for the people and their representatives to be linked up at every stage of the administrative ladder from the village to the State Legislature. When the picture is complete, it will not only provide a representative of the Government in its totality in the Village Level Worker, but also a representative of the Legislature in the Village Sarpanch who will be in direct line from the Chief Minister.

It will justifiably be argued that the provision of technical staff under the N.E.S. alone will not serve the present needs of the villages. The villagers through centuries of one-way traffic towards the towns have been drained of their vitality, not to speak of the surplus. Therefore, in initial stages there will have to be some provision for finance as a nucleus around which the village people can build and implement their programmes with their own growing resources.

According to the Five-Year Plan, there will be 1200 N.E.S. Blocks by the end of the first Plan period, covering about a quarter of our total rural population, which will mean that in a quarter of India the primary emphasis of the Government will have switched over to welfare.

Finance for the Projects

The State Governments, as they stand today, do not have the resources in money or personnel to cope with an expanding programme of this size. They will have to receive external aid. The Government of India, accordingly, have undertaken to provide for the major part of the finance as loans and grants-in-aid, and also technical and administrative guidance in the implementation of the programme.

During the First Five-Year Plan period, a total provision of Rs. 101 crores has been made for the Community Projects and the Extension Blocks. The Community Projects also receive some assistance from the Government of the U.S.A. under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme. For the first set of 55 projects which were estimated to cost about Rs. 40 crores, the U.S. assistance which was mainly by way of equipment, supplies, etc., comes to about 4 crores, or about 10 per cent of the total expenditure. A similar measure of assistance has been provided by the U.S. Government for the 55 Community Development Blocks launched in 1953.

For the National Extension Blocks there is no foreign assistance.

Central Control

As the programme embraces all the Development Ministries at the Centre, it has been the responsibility of the Planning Commission headed by the Prime Minister as its Chairman. The Planning Commission provides the general supervision and on the executive level a new organization has been set up under the name of the COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION headed by a Chief Executive Officer known as the Administrator. The C.P.A. consists of technical and administrative specialists, representing the multi-purpose character of the programme who receive their technical guidance from the respective Ministries at the Centre and their administrative instructions from the C.P.A. The organization chart for the agency for implementation of the programme from the Centre to the ground is given in Appendix V (Charts II and III).





CHAPTER VIII

THE ARMY ON THE MARCH

The character of the programme which is to fight the triple enemies—hunger, disease and ignorance—will demand highly trained personnel in all spheres of activities and at all levels. If the country as a whole is to be covered, the size of the new Army of Liberation will exceed the army we now have for Defence.

The following table will give a broad indication of the personnel in various categories that we require up to the Block level. The Supervisory and Administrative personnel at other levels will still have to be added. Their number will not be an insignificant one.

STAFF FOR A NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCK

Block Development Officer (to assist the Sub-Divisional Officer)	..	1
Extension Officers (for agriculture, animal husbandry co-operation and Panchayats)	...	3
Social Education Organizers (1 man and 1 woman)	...	2
Overseer with public health bias	...	1
Village Level Workers	...	10
Accountant-cum-Storekeeper	...	1
Typist-Clerk	...	1
Class IV staff	...	3

STAFF FOR A DEVELOPMENT BLOCK

(Basic type of Community Projects)

The staff required will be as in National Extension Service Development Block plus the following *additional* personnel :—

Village Level Workers	...	2
Stockmen (Veterinary)	...	2
Messengers (Veterinary)	...	2
Chief Social Education Organizer	...	1/3
	(1 for 3 Blocks)	
Medical Officer	...	1
Compounder	...	1
Sanitary Inspector	...	×
Lady Health Visitor	...	1
Midwives	...	4
Sanitarian (Health Educator)	...	1
Sweepers	...	2

The key functionary in the programme is the Multi-purpose Village Level Worker. The Ministry of Agriculture established 34 Extension Training Centres as early as 1952 in the various States in India with a substantial aid—financial and technical—from the Ford Foundation of the U.S.A. As the current demand for personnel of this category has already exceeded the capacity of the existing institutions, a sanction for 9 additional Centres has been issued.

Training Centres

The Extension Training Centres generally admit boys who have a rural background and who have studied up to the matriculation standard followed by a year in an agricultural school. The extension training course is for a period of six months, during which intensive training is given in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry, public health, co-operation and the panchayat, social education and village industries. The purpose is not to create a

specialist in one particular field but a multi-purpose worker who will provide a common sense answer to the majority of questions arising in the diverse fields of rural life.

A certain number of these Extension Training Centres are also being provided with a special wing designed to provide training in extension methods to specialists at the Block level, including Extension Officers in agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation and panchayats. Out of the existing 34 Extension Training Centres 17 have been selected for this purpose. The training will be given in batches and would be for a period of about two months.

There is also a scheme under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture which is to come into operation soon for attaching new wings to 25 of the existing Extension Training Centres to provide for the training of village blacksmiths, carpenters and other craftsmen. There is also a fourth item of expansion under this programme by which village women will be trained as Gram Sevikas with a view to looking after the needs of village women.

These Extension Training Centres are also being utilized for the training of village schoolteachers and village leaders in the multi-purpose needs of village life, so that the latter can team up with the Multi-purpose Village Level Workers to provide necessary leadership at the village level.

The Ministry of Health are running three Training Centres in the field of public health. These Centres conduct an extension training for six weeks in order to give a public health bias to the team of public health workers attached to the projects as also to the instructors in public health employed at the Extension Training Centres for Multi-purpose Village Level Workers.

The Community Projects Administration are at present running five Social Education Organizers' Training Centres in which two courses are given a year, with a duration of five months each, for the training of Social Education Organizers to function as specialists at

the Block level. As indicated earlier, the N.E.S. programme provides for the appointment of two Social Education Organizers—a man and a woman—at the Block level. An expansion in the number of these Training Centres is already under examination to provide for the training of an increased number of workers corresponding to the needs of the proposed expansion in the programme. Candidates for this training are usually drawn from amongst graduates who have studied History and Rural Economics and have experience of and interest in rural life.

The Community Projects Administration is also running three Training Centres for the training of Block Development Officers. These Centres are designed to run four to five courses a year with a duration of six weeks for each. The candidates drawn for this course are from the existing administrative and technical services and from the general public in accordance with their familiarity and aptitude for the human side of administration.

Apart from these special Training Centres, the programme has indicated the need for a substantial expansion in the existing training schemes for overseers, health personnel of all categories, agriculture, animal husbandry and co-operation. The State Governments are taking speedy steps to expand the existing facilities for training in all these fields to meet the demands for basic personnel for manning the graded programme.

Apart from the institutional training mentioned above, there is in progress a scheme of in-service training at all levels for all key staff. Periodic seminars are an integral feature of the Community Projects and NES programmes. The C.P.A. conducted in the year 1953-54 a series of inter-State seminars covering key personnel up to the highest level. The purpose of these seminars is to review the programme with a view firstly to sharing the knowledge and experience between all staff and secondly to evolving a common approach based on past experience. In the future, it is expected that at the official level, the departmental heads and Collectors of districts will be

brought into the orbit of these seminars. There is also a scheme under examination which is to provide orientation in the programme to the non-official members of the Project Advisory Committees through special seminars organized for the purpose.

As training aid, the C.P.A. is producing with the help of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and other Ministries at the Centre, a series of handbooks, manuals, pamphlets, posters, film strips and films, covering all facets of development visualized under the programme. The latest move is to compose songs which will translate the scheme through the medium of music. Thus every conceivable medium is being tapped to produce the knowledge which can permeate all functionaries and people covered by the programme.

Extension as a technique for the transmission of the message of modern knowledge to the door of the "Forgotten Man" is being attempted on a universal scale. "Unto this last" is receiving a fresh field trial. In the process, provision is being made for the training and utilization of the vast number of middle class intelligentsia who are at present largely unproductive.

A complete list, with location of the various Training Centres in current operation, is given in Appendix IV.

CHAPTER IX

THE SCORE BOARD

The objective behind the Community Programme is to develop a proper outlook and approach among the villagers and to create necessary conditions whereby they can improve their living conditions through their own efforts with state assistance. While in the implementation of the programme, this object is kept in the forefront, physical achievements are equally emphasized because it is through work that the spirit will grow.

Physical achievements during the last 2 years of the working of the Community Programme has not been inconsiderable. The programme started on October 2, 1952, with 55 projects covering nearly 30,000 villages and a population of about 20 million. The coverage has gradually increased. Within a year of the inauguration of the programme, another set of 55 Community Project Blocks was approved in which work started in October 1953. At the same time, the Government approved the National Extension Service which is the most comprehensive programme of rural welfare ever launched. Indeed, considering its magnitude it is perhaps the biggest endeavour of its kind anywhere in the world.

Under the National Extension Service both types of development, namely, (1) intensive development as contemplated in the community programme and (2) extension service with lesser works programme than in community projects, will be carried out simultaneously. Areas will first be taken up under the Extension programme and those which have rendered a good account of themselves in its operation will be selected for more intensive development under the community programme.

Target Set

The target of coverage during the First Five-Year Plan period of the National Extension Service is one-fourth of the total rural population. Twelve hundred blocks each consisting of 100 villages are proposed to be taken up. Of these, about 700 blocks covering nearly 70,000 villages and a population of about 46 millions will be brought under the operation of the intensive community programme while the remaining 500 blocks covering 50,000 villages and about 33 million people will receive attention under the Extension service.

Recently, the Development Commissioners of the State Governments at a conference held in Ootacamund expressed the view that it should be possible to cover the entire country under the National Extension Programme by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. Acting on this recommendation, the Central Committee of the Community Projects Administration (Planning Commission) has now fixed 1961 as the target date by which the entire country should be covered under the National Extension Service.

Present Coverage

As against the target of coverage fixed for the First Five-Year Plan period, namely, 1,200 blocks covering 1,20,000 villages and a population of nearly 79 millions, the present coverage is 847 blocks comprising about 84,700 villages and a population of about 56 million. Work on all these blocks, however, did not start at the same time. The statement below indicates the dates on which work started in the approved blocks :

Date	No. of Projects	Approximate No. of villages covered	Approximate population covered (in millions)	Remarks
Oct. 2, 1952	55 Community Projects	30,000	19.80	These 55 projects are equivalent to 300 development blocks
Oct. 2, 1953	55 Community development blocks	5,500	3.63	
Oct. 2, 1953	251 N.E.S. blocks	25,100	16.56	
Oct. 2, 1954	241 N.E.S. blocks	24,100	15.91	
Total	847	84,700	55.90	

Thus, at present nearly 77 per cent of the target population and 70 per cent of the target number of villages have been covered by the programme.

Out of 84,700 villages, consisting of 56 million people, 35,500 villages with about 23 million people are being covered by the Community Programme while 49,200 villages comprising over 32 million people have come under the orbit of the Extension Programme.

Thus, between the two combined Services, one out of every 5 villagers in India is receiving attention.

A Vast Country

Although four-fifths of the total rural population still remains outside the orbit of the programme, the extent of the present coverage

is, none the less, stupendous. The population covered is larger than the populations of most of the countries of South-East Asia and many of the most advanced countries of the West. But ours is a sub-continent and the economic condition is such that development cannot wait. Realizing this, the Government have fixed the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period as the target date by which the entire country should be covered by the Extension Programme.

Review of Operations

As already indicated, the projects were started on different dates. While the earlier projects have already produced appreciable results, they have also prepared the field for the later projects to get into stride without passing through the initial difficulties that pioneer projects of this nature have to face.

A review of operations of the programmes launched in 1952-53 and 1953-54 up to March 1954 indicates that the physical achievements obtained through these programmes have been remarkable. Progress has been made in all aspects of development—animal husbandry, land reclamation, irrigation, education, arts and crafts, cottage industries and the co-operative movement.

Some Highlights

Some of the highlights of physical achievements made up to the end of March 1954 in all the projects launched to date are :

Within the first 18 months of the launching of the programme, agricultural extension received a fillip. Over 3 lakh compost pits were dug, over 12 lakh maunds of fertilizers and 5 lakh maunds of seeds were distributed ; agricultural demonstrations were organized in 1,73,000 farms and over 60,000 acres of land were brought under fruit and vegetables.

Nearly 450 animal husbandry breeding centres were started and nearly 2½ million cattle were inoculated.

In suitable areas fisheries are being developed and over 2½ million fingerlings had been supplied.

Virgin lands were opened up and put under the plough. About 1,29,000 acres of land were reclaimed. In addition, 4 lakh acres were brought under irrigation. Calculating even on the basis of a single crop—at least 50 lakh maunds of rice or 35 lakh maunds of wheat would have been produced from these areas as a result of improvement brought about by the Community Programme.

During this period 250 miles of drains have been dug and nearly 40,000 wells were either constructed or renovated.

Educational facilities were provided in increasing measure both to young and old. Nearly 4,000 schools were added, of which about 800 were of the basic type and about 8,000 adult education centres started.

Communications in the villages needed improvement. In many areas, villagers gave topmost priority to this aspect of development and mass enthusiasm of a spectacular nature was seen. During this period nearly 9,000 miles of roads, long enough to traverse five times the entire width of India, were built very largely by voluntary labour. Of these about 400 miles were pucca roads.

These are the achievements up to the end of March 1954. Since then the work has progressed and more blocks are being taken in hand. Physical achievements will no doubt go on increasing.

People's Contribution

A very encouraging feature of the progress of work is the extent of people's contribution to the programme which shows that the programme, as its sponsors had wished, has taken root in the minds of the people and they are taking an intelligent and active interest in its implementation.

In the first 55 projects started in October 1952, as against a total amount of Rs. 6.76 crores spent by the Government up to June 1954, the people's contribution in cash, labour and kind is valued at Rs. 3.23 crores, or a little less than half of the total Government expenditure.

Our countryside is poor. There is no surplus land nor spare money among our people. Man-power is of course there. What is more, there is a considerable amount of idle man-power. A large part of the people's contribution has been in the form of labour but contributions in cash and kind have not been unsubstantial either. By coming forward freely with their contributions, people have shown their earnestness for and faith in the programme.

Employment Effect

A reference may also be made to the employment aspects of the programme. It should be realised, however, that fuller employment is a part of a wider economic and social policy. In order to create an impact on the employment situation this policy has to be applied and sustained over a period of years. None the less, by the operation of Community Projects, scope for employment has been created in a variety of jobs for all classes of people. To start with, a large number of skilled personnel is required for the projects. These are Project Officers, Block Development Officers, Village Level Workers, Social Education Organizers, teachers, and specialists in agriculture, animal husbandry, health, engineering, etc. For the First Five-Year Plan period the total number of skilled personnel required for the projects has been estimated at 84,000. When the entire country is covered, as programmed under the National Extension Service during the Second Five-Year Plan period, the total number of trained personnel working in the projects will be of the order of 3,50,000. (vide Appendix VIII)

Besides the direct employment provided above there will be expansion of economic activity in the various tertiary sectors including cottage, small-scale and village industries. With increased agricultural

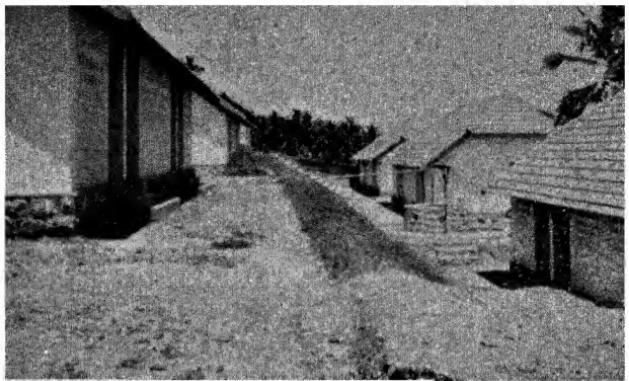
production and with the availability of larger purchasing power of the villagers the demand for consumer goods and miscellaneous services will increase. The number of small industries and subsidiary economic activities are expected to grow in the villages to fulfil these new needs. Occupation provided to people in this way would be the indirect contribution of the Community Development Programme in the sphere of employment. Tentative estimates made in some of the Community Project areas, where development in the tertiary sectors has taken place, show that the indirect employment provided to people is nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the direct employment by the Community Projects.

Another feature of the working of the Community Development Programme is that by utilizing the idle manpower available in the countryside it reduces under-employment which is a feature of the villages and utilizes their spare hours for constructive activities for the welfare of the community.

Trained Personnel

Another development which is of far-reaching importance to the Indian economy has been the setting up of a large number of institutions for training the right type of personnel required for Community Projects. Nearly 50 such institutions have been set up already in the different parts of the country to train such personnel. These latter include Village Level Workers who have to work in the villages, Social Education Organizers who have been charged with the responsibility of educating the people in their rights and obligations in a Welfare State, the Block Development Officers who have to take administrative charge of a unit of 100 villages and various other types of auxiliary personnel in the spheres of health, sanitation, etc. These institutions have been placed on a permanent basis and many more will be established in future so as to produce the right type of trained personnel for India's development services.

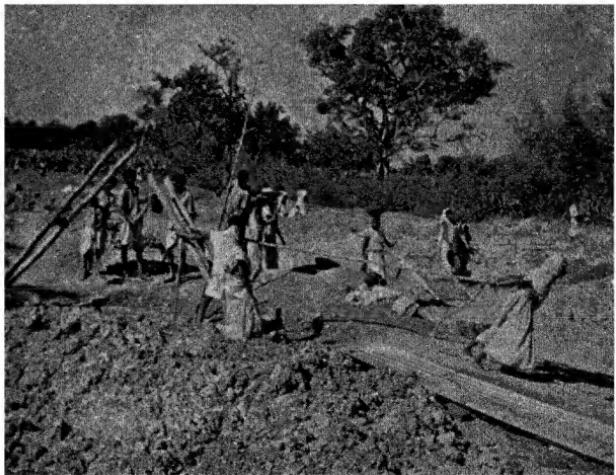
*Model houses in
a project area*

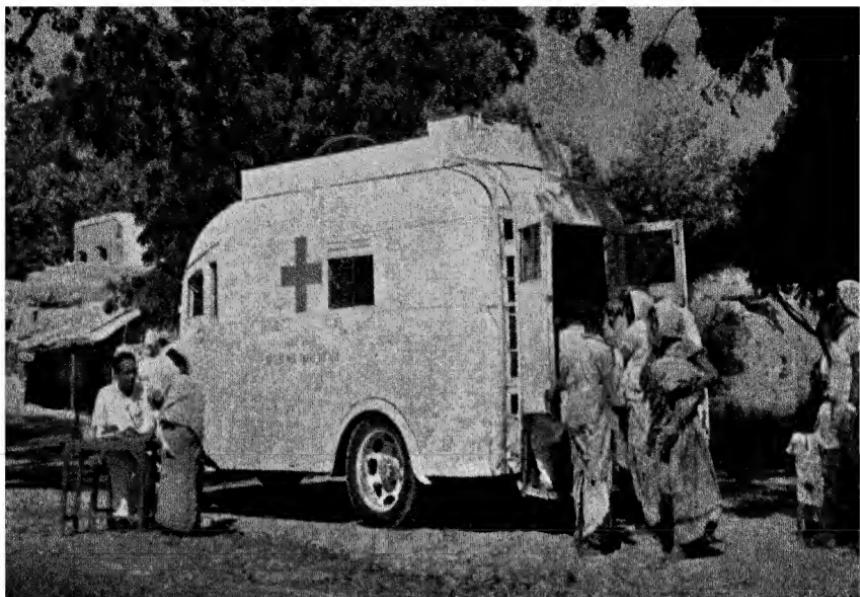


*new well in
Hyderabad*



*Women lend a
hand in digging
wells,*





A mobile health van

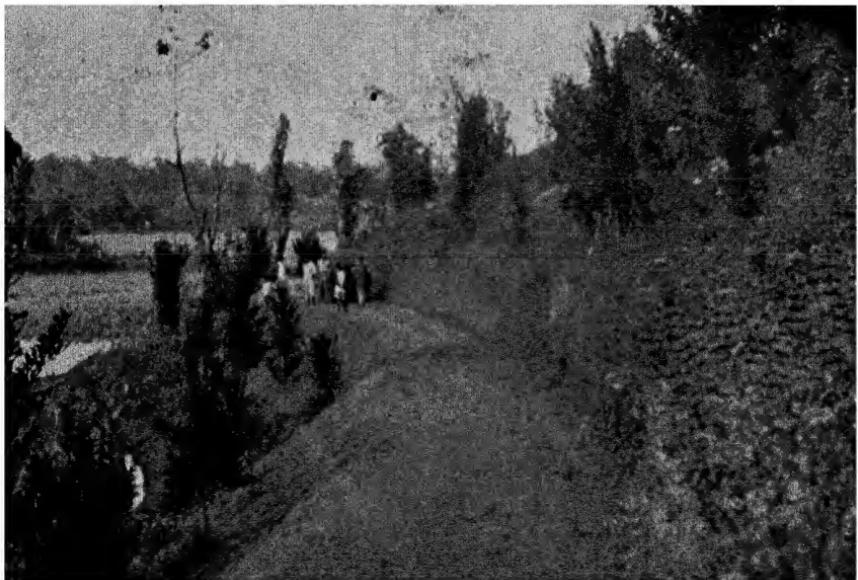
A maternity centre in Bendri, Madhya Pradesh

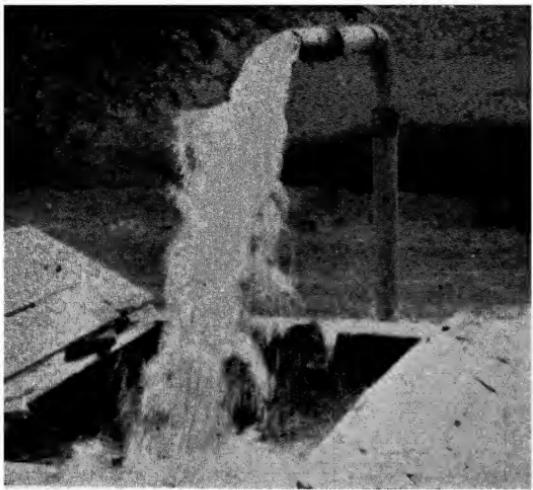


The inauguration of Community Projects in Alipur, a village near Delhi



A jeepable road made by voluntary labour in the Garo Hills





*Lift irrigation in
a project area*

Thanks to gypsum, even usar land yields!



Campers build a road



Preparing yarn for weaving



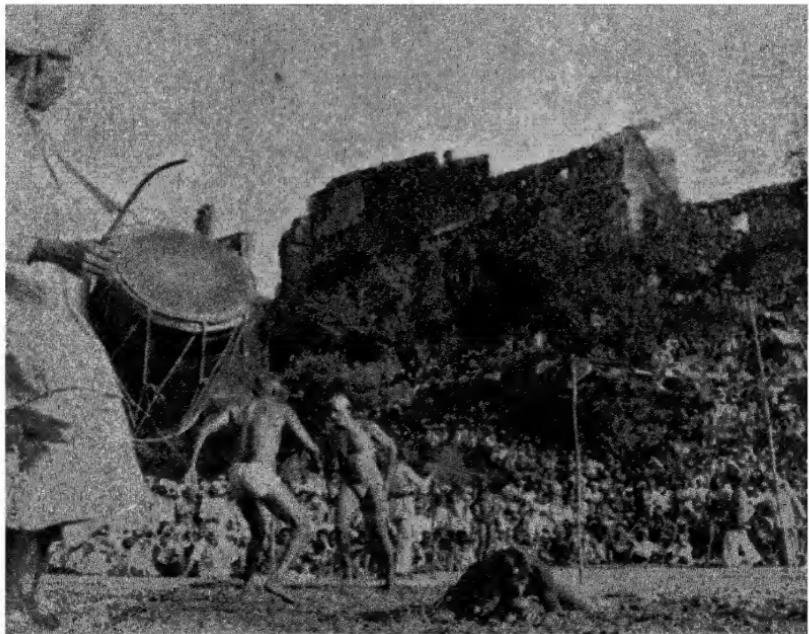
A spinning class at Madhi Ashram, Bardoli



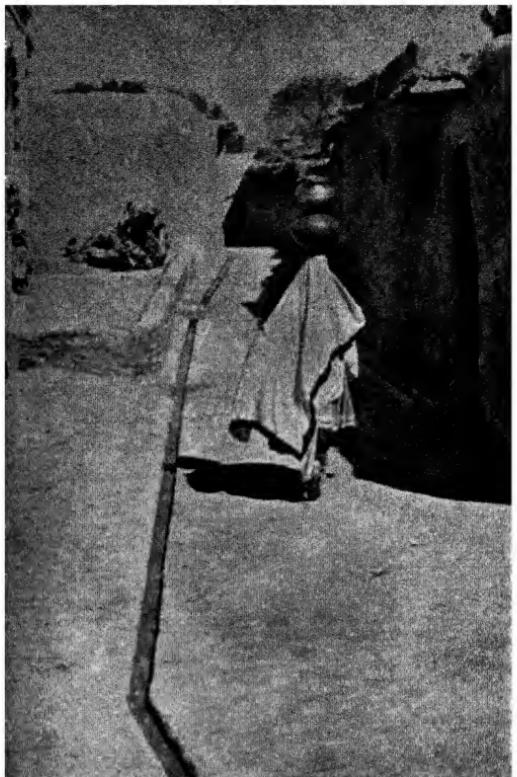


The Chattarpura Extension Training Centre at Kotah stages a play

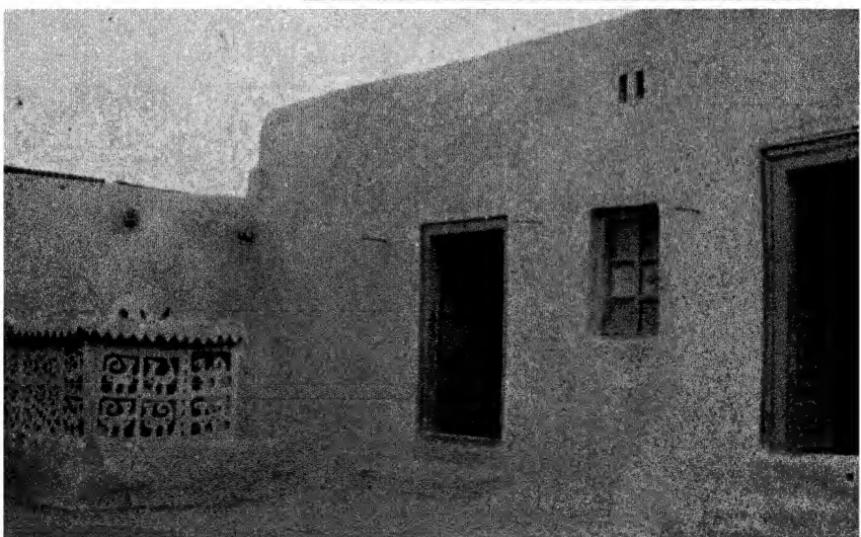
Wrestling at a community mela



*The cleaning drive gives
village lanes a new look*



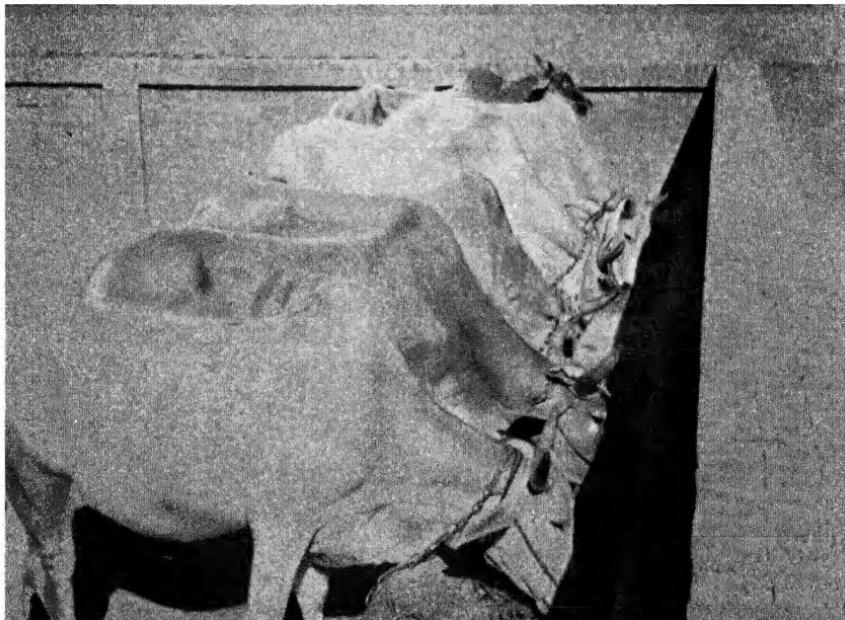
*The drive reaches the
home, too*



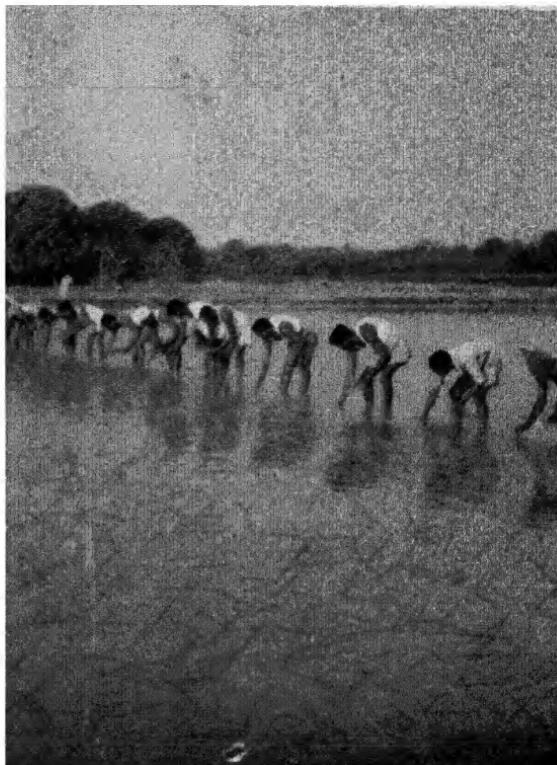


A well built for safe drinking

Healthy housing for cattle

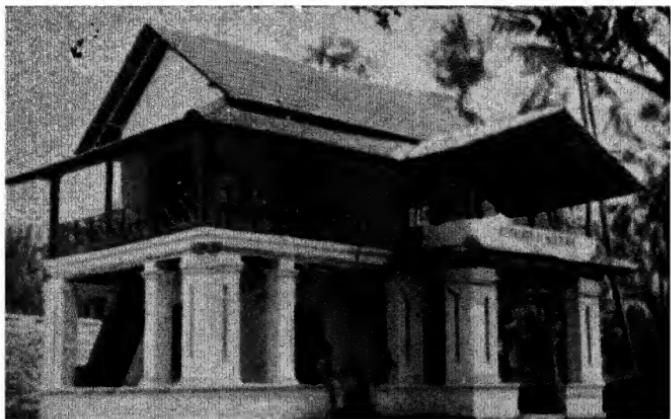


Transplanting paddy by the Japanese method at an Extension Centre



An insemination centre





*Hospital at
Panoor in
the Tellich-
erry Block,
Madras*

Nalka, a village in Rajasthan, builds its own school



CHAPTER X

THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The All-India Conference of Development Commissioners, which is held once every year to plan for future operations based on the previous year's experience on the all-India front, came to a unanimous decision in the current year's conference in May that the country as a whole be covered with the N.E.S. by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, namely, March 1961. The intensive Development Programme known as the Community Projects may thus cover half the country by that date.

The total cost of a N.E.S. Block is Rs. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs over a period of 3 years, out of which Rs 3 lakhs will constitute short-term loans and Rs. 1 lakh medium-term loans for minor irrigation. The remaining Rs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs cover transport, office equipment, local works, social education, schools, hospitals, etc., and the cost of administration.

A Community Development Block costs Rs. 15 lakhs of which nearly half accounts for medium-term loans for agricultural purposes. The other half is spent on the different aspects of the Community Projects Programme, including animal husbandry, agricultural extension, health and rural sanitation, education, social education, communications, rural arts and crafts and administration.

Details of these budgets are given in Appendices VI and VII.

Selection of Areas

In the past, areas were selected for Community Development and National Extension Service on the recommendations made by the State Governments based on the competing needs of the

areas and their available resources. This procedure has not, however, been free from criticism. Selection of areas is now intended to be based on a novel method, *viz.* the progress of local works in a particular area. The adoption of this method becomes possible on account of the operation of the local works programme in various parts of the country. The Planning Commission, it may be recalled, had initiated a programme of local works mainly because of the fact that, in spite of the heavy expenditure involved on the Five-Year Plan, it is not possible to cover all parts of the country during the First Five-Year Plan period.

These works are executed by the people with assistance provided jointly by the Planning Commission and the State Governments, and consist mainly of works for rural welfare. As these schemes are spread all over the country, one of the yardsticks for the selection of areas to be taken under the N.E.S. programme will be the extent of progress that the area has made in the local works programme. In other words, the N.E.S. programme hereafter will be allotted to the highest scorers in the field of self-help. In like manner, the Community Development Programme will be allotted to N.E.S. areas which have scored highest in the utilization of Governmental provision and their own resources under self-help.

This procedure will imply that the Government will help only those who help themselves. Experience under this programme indicates that the so-called backward areas are the most prolific in community efforts under self-help. Therefore, the procedure will also tend to do justice eventually to the areas relatively neglected so far. It will also bring about healthy competition between the States and the regions involving officials, non-officials and the people of the different areas. The procedure, if honestly worked, will give an even chance to all to qualify for Government patronage based on community effort but free from power politics.

The Second Five-Year Plan, as now conceived, has made the village the lowest planning unit. In the traditional pattern of our

country's economic set-up this was bound to be so. Now that the Plan is there to cover the entire country with N.E.S. and half the country with the Community Development Programme by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, it will be possible for Government machinery to plan for development under N.E.S. and Community Development Programme as part of the development plan for the country as a whole, closely linked with one another, and encompassing between them the totality of the machinery of Government. It will enable "Growth From Below", that is, from the village upwards, because the village councils are to plan the programmes of their own development while the village people will implement the same on the ground. In the process it will be possible to build up the planning and executive machinery all along the line from the ground up to the Centre, the people and their representatives being closely associated with the programme at every step of the planning ladder.

CHAPTER XI PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION—THE CRUX OF THE PROGRAMME

In a totalitarian system of government the party and the machinery of government can afford to be one. In a government based on democracy, however, it is of the utmost importance that the two agencies remain distinct from each other, yet move together in the same direction.

At the Central level, we have the Nation's Parliament and the Cabinet of Ministers to provide the people's leadership to the machinery of government. The official machinery is provided by the permanent services in the Secretariat and their associate Departments. At the State level, the counterpart of Parliament is the State Legislature, and of the Central Cabinet the State Cabinet of Ministers. The State Secretariat with its attached Departments provide the counterpart of the Central machinery of government. At the district level, the machinery of government exists today with the Collector as chief functionary. But on the people's front a representative institution is yet to come. The District Board, as it exists today, is not infrequently a moribund institution representing the people very inadequately, much less taking full charge of the affairs of the district. The same holds good at the sub-division, the Block and the village level. Therefore, to a larger or smaller measure the Government machinery functions from the district downwards only in indirect response to the needs of the people.

Democracy, to be real, has to be broadbased and has to play its part of responsive responsibility at all levels. Legislators in a democracy must needs receive training in the administration of democratic Government and must grow organically from the ground up. In conditions today, there is little scope for such training and experience.

Panchayats and Local Bodies functioned in the past under

an alien regime. They still remain in one form or another as Legacies of a dead past with little or no root, much less financial resources. The eyes of the articulate rural people being turned towards the neon lights in the towns, the countryside is faction-ridden and so are its representative institutions.

Community Projects and N.E.S. visualize the creation of popular representative organizations in the form of Panchayats, Vikas Mandals, Gram Sewa Sanghs, Gram Mangal Samitis and Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies. As the first essential prerequisite to the movement of the programme, the relatively liberal provision of finance and administrative and technical guidance give the village institutions and their members an open opportunity for the first time, to work as a complement to the machinery of government and with one another in community efforts based on self-help instead of indulging in factions and party feuds.

The primary emphasis placed on arbitration in local disputes takes the sting out of prolonged legal proceedings between disputants and obviates the resultant feuds and rivalries which are carried from generation to generation. Individuals today who are the victims of money-lenders and pawnshop owners can receive short and long term aid in finance from Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies which are a top priority in the programme.

If these village agencies can be suitably energized and trained through work of self-help directed to the reconstruction of the community, responsible leadership will grow organically from the ground up to man the people's representative institutions from the Village to the Taluk, from the Taluk to the Sub-Division, from the Sub-Division to the District, from the District to the State Legislature and from the State Legislature to Parliament. For obvious reasons, the pattern of development has to be left to the people themselves to be developed organically with the primordial forces of nature shooting from grass roots up, encompassing the nation as a whole in a new dance of creation. The people's organization, the executive organ of the Welfare State in its final shape and in the interim stage of the programme should look more or less as in the tables in Appendix V.

CHAPTER XII

PEOPLE'S SERVANTS

In the Welfare State which the citizens of India have resolved to build for themselves and posterity, we expect the Government to be of the people. The servants of the State are there covenanted to serve the people. They must needs be the servants and no longer the mouthpiece of alien rulers, issuing injunctions from their desks in the ivory towers. They have to be on the field to complement the people. They have been enjoined to function so in all Departments, especially in the Community Projects Administration, where the servants of the State and the people are finding a new testing ground of their good faith and camaraderie.

The man of the village no longer need tremble in fear of the policeman and the magistrate unless he is a criminal or is imbued with like propensities. No longer need he be afraid of entering the Government farms maintained to serve as demonstration centres for him. The police and the magistrate and the farm superintendent, with the full complement of supervisors and intermediary staff, are bent upon one single purpose, namely, to serve at the behest of the people. It is up to the people of the village to make use of these Government agencies maintained for their service and at their expense.

CHAPTER XIII

THE ULTIMATE MASTER

In the ultimate analysis it is the villager himself who can guarantee the success of Community Development. Once he is aware of his opportunities, the final pattern of his life will be determined only by himself, by the spare time, the spare earnings and the active interest he can muster for his own betterment and the building of his community. This has been proved in many countries in the world. It has been proved in the projects in India also.

Land in India today produces about a third of what land produces in other lands. Yet our land is not less fertile nor are our people less virile nor less intelligent. If we are to provide the wherewithal for the building of "New India" we must produce more from the soil. This can be done if the farmers in the project areas take full advantage of the agricultural measures visualized in the programme.

People can work hard if they are in good health. They can be so if they act up to the preventive measures advised by the health agencies under the programme. It is joy that produces. To have that exuberance of the spirit, it is necessary for the people to raise their stature by taking advantage of the social education programme with all its recreational facilities.

A farmer in India in non-irrigated areas has about six months to spare in the year. Landless labour has roughly eight months in the year to idle away. If even a quarter of this idle time were used for building roads and schools, in improving village drainage, creating open parks, play-fields and grazing grounds, in rebuilding residential houses and attending to the thousand other necessities of life

the limited Government finance provided under the programme could be multiplied several times. The programme is more than economic. It is also aimed at providing social security and opportunities to the millions.

It is not enough for a few well-to-do people to get richer in the process leaving the bulk of the people where they were. Towers are good to look at from a distance. But they serve little purpose in life in its rugged day-to-day march forward. The purpose of Extension is to raise the level of the bulk, of the "Last Man", otherwise it remains an illusion.

As the scheme makes progress, the people of the villages will come to see that the Doctor, the Veterinary Assistant, the Sanitary Inspector, the Agricultural Supervisor and the Policeman are there to help. The villager will learn that his counsels are heeded and that in the end he is the architect of his own future.

CHAPTER XIV

“INQUILAB ZINDABAD”

The battle continues. One phase of the *Inquilab* was over on August 15, 1947, the day of release from the shackles of foreign rule. The other phase began immediately afterwards.

A vital landmark in this new phase was the launching of the Community Projects. It was a proclamation of war against poverty, disease and ignorance—the triple enemies that have sucked the vitals of our people. It is significant that action started on the birthday of the Father of the Nation.

The battle must be won—the battle to bring in the plenty we longed for—plenty of food, plenty of clothes, plenty of shelter, plenty of concord, and all that we need for a fuller life, so that India should live again.

The first phase of the battle was one of destruction. It was relatively easy and short. The new phase is one of construction. It is arduous and long. The forces released after the withdrawal of alien rule are being harnessed. New forces are being unleashed—forces that will build and create out of the debris of the past. It is a challenge.

Sixty million families living in the countryside have to be aroused to their “Right to Live”. They have to be awakened to their obligations to the Welfare State we are pledged to build. They have to acquire new knowledge, new ways of life, and a will to a fuller and richer life.

This is the objective of the Community Projects and the N.E.S. Programme. It is a new resolve, a new pilgrimage on the Road to New India—the Welfare State now in the making.



CHAPTER XV

WIDER HORIZON

'Muscles can do it'

'Muscles can be trained to do it'

'Conditions can be created to do it'

These are the three tenets of faith that inspired the giant effort known as the Community Projects. Ideologies of many shades and colours rend the sky. But hunger, disease and ignorance cannot be cured by *mantrams*, loud lamentations or denunciations. The world has seen enough of bloodshed and feud. Yet man today is more afraid than he ever was. This primordial fear has to be banished. It can be banished, for with science at our disposal today we can have all we need.

The untapped resources of India are stupendous. They are aching to wake into motion. But Aladdin's Lamp does not work miracles in this age of disbelief. Sweat and tears alone do. Tears springing from sweat have a sanctity of their own. The Great Past was based on the sweat of generations of great people in this land.

If the glory is to revive, many an unborn generation will have to dedicate itself to sweat alone. This is what the Prime Minister of India meant when he said years ago : "This generation is sentenced to hard labour."

India served as a beacon light in troublous times. If she can rebuild herself in an orderly fashion she will have set an example for many other lands, and maybe she will have also discovered

the key to unlock the gate of the World State, the “New World” yet to be. The land of Gautama Buddha and Shankaracharya, Nanak and Kabir, Asoka and Akbar will be disloyal to itself if it is to play any other role.

“Destination Man”.

The motto of the Community Projects is “Destination Man”. The Project will succeed to the extent that it can approach this objective. It will fail to the extent that it leaves “Man” behind and attempts to push things alone to the fore.

Man comes into being through joy and love. Man grows to his stature through the sweat of his muscles, man reaches his consummation through realization—physical, mental and spiritual. Each one has to travel along all the stages of the road. There is no short-cut. ‘Community projects’ are designed to be the first step on the long road. The road is to be built by the people themselves, to be travelled by the people themselves, to be outgrown by the people themselves.

APPENDIX I
COMMUNITY PROJECTS
1952-53 Allotment*

Part 'A' States

Areas Selected

1. ANDHRA (2 Projects)

- (1) Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal Area
- (2) East Godavari (Kakinada-Peddapuram)

2. ASSAM (2 Projects and 2 Development Blocks)

- (1) Cachar District (Sonai-Silchar-Hailakandi Tehsils)
- (2) Darrang District (Mouzas-Dakua-Harisinga-Amba-gaon-Barsilajhar-Orang-Dkokiajuli Tehsils)
- (3) Garo Hills
(One Development Block)
- (4) Golaghat
(One Development Block)

3. BIHAR (4 Projects and one Development Block)

- (1) Pusa-Samastipur-Begusarai Area
- (2) Dehri-Bhabua-Mohania Area
- (3) Ormanjhi-Ranchi-Mandi Area
- (4) Jehanabad-Ekangarsarai-Bihar-Barbigha Area
- (5) Santhal Parganas-Raneshwar Block
(One Development Block)

4. BOMBAY (4 Projects and one Development Block)

- (1) Mehsana District (Vijaypur-Kaolo-Tehsils)
- (2) Kolhapur District (Karneer-Panhala Tehsils)

*As the first instalment, 55 projects covering nearly 33,000 villages and a population of about 20 million were allotted and work started in October 1952.

- (3) (a) Kalyan Block—District Thana
- (b) Karjat and Kholapur Blocks—District Kolaba
- (4) Belgaum District (Hukkeri-Gokak Tehsils)
- (5) Sabarkantha District—One Development Block

5. MADHYA PRADESH (4 Projects)

- (1) Rice zone—Raipur-Dhamtari
- (2) Wheat zone—Hoshangabad-Sohagpur
- (3) Juar zone—Amravati-Morsi-Daryapur
- (4) Bastar District

6. MADRAS (4 Projects)

- (1) Coimbatore (Gobi-Erode-Bhavani-Dharapuram Tehsils)
- (2) Malabar (Palghat)
- (3) South Kanara (Karkal-Mangalore)
- (4) Madurai (Nilakottai-Melur-Madurai)

7. ORISSA (3 Projects)

- (1) Kalahandi District (Dharamgarh Sub-Division)
- (2) Balasore District (Bonth-Tihiri-Bhadrak Police Stations)
- (3) Ganjam District (Ghumsur Tehsil)

8. PUNJAB (4 Projects and 3 Development Blocks)

- (1) Gurdaspur District (Batala Tehsil)
- (2) Ambala District (Jagadhri Tehsil)
- (3) Jullundur District (Nawanshahr Tehsil)
- (4) Nilokheri—One Development Block
- (5) Faridabad—Two Development Blocks
- (6) Rohtak District—(Sonepat Tehsil)

9. UTTAR PRADESH (6 Projects)

- (1) Gorakhpur District (Maharaj Ganj—Sadar Tehsils)
- (2) Azamgarh District (Ghosi-Mohammadabad Gohana Tehsils)
- (3) Faizabad District (Bikapur Tehsil)

- (4) Mainpuri Tehsil
- (5) Jhansi District (Garautha-Mauranipur Tehsils)
- (6) Almora Tehsil

10. WEST BENGAL (8 Development Blocks equivalent to 3 Projects—composite type)

- (1) Birbhum District (Sadar Tehsil)
- (2) Birbhum District (Rampurhat Tehsil)
- (3) Birbhum District (Sadar Sub-Division)
- (4) Burdwan District (Burdwan-Sadar-Katwa Tehsils)
- (5) Burdwan District (Burdwan-Sadar Tehsils)
- (6) 24 Parganas (Sadar Tehsil)
- (7) Midnapore District (Jhargram Tehsil)
- (8) Nadia District (Ranighat Sub-Division)

Part 'B' States

11. HYDERABAD (1 Project and 4 Development Blocks)

- (1) Nizamsagar Area
- (2) Raichur District (Tungabhadra Project Area)
(Two Blocks)
- (3) Warrangal District—Laknawaram Area
(One Development Block)
- (4) Gulburga District—Gulburga Tehsil Area
(One Development Block)

12. MADHYA BHARAT (2 Projects)

- (1) Gird District (Ghatigaon-Pichhore Tehsils)
- (2) Nimar District (Rajpur-Kasraward Tehsils)

13. MYSORE (1 Project)

- (1) Shimoga District (Shikaripur-Sorab Area)

14. PEPSU (1 Project)

- (1) Dhuri Tehsil

15. RAJASTHAN (7 Development Blocks)

- (1) Bikaner—Ganganagar District (Rai Singhnagar and Anopgarh Tehsils)
- (2) Sawai Madhopur District (Hindaun Tehsil)
- (3) Alwar—Alwar District
- (4) Kotah—Kotah District (Baran Tehsil)

- (5) Sumerpur—Pali District
- (6) Udaipur—Udaipur District (Rajsamand and Relmagra Tehsils)
- (7) Bhil Area—Dungarpur District (Scheduled tribes)

16. SAURASHTRA (1 Project)

- (1) Sorath District (Manavadar—Vanthali Tehsils)

17. TRAVANCORE-COCHIN (2 Projects)

- (1) Kannathunad-Chalakudi Area (Trichur District)
- (2) Neyyattinkara-Vilavancode Area (Trivandrum District)

Part 'C' States

18. AJMER (1 Development Block)

- (1) Ajmer Sub-Division

19. BILASPUR (1 Development Block)

- (1) Saddar Tehsil

20. BHOPAL (1 Project)

- (1) Sehore and Raisen Districts) (Goharganj-Huzoor-
Sehore-Ichhawar Tehsils)

21. COORG (1 Development Block)

- (1) Shanivarsanthe Hobli-Somwarpet Nad-Fraserpeta
Hobli-Notified Areas

22. DELHI (1 Development Block)

- (1) Alipur Area

23. HIMACHAL PRADESH (1 Project)

- (1) Sirmur—Paonta Tehsils
- (2) Mandi-Sadar-Sarbaghat-Chachiot-Sundernagar
- (3) Kunihar-Mahasu Distt.

24. KUTCH (1 Development Block)

- (1) Nakhatrana-Bhuj Tehsils

25. MANIPUR (1 Development Block)

- (1) Thoubal Tehsil

26. TRIPURA (1 Development Block)

- (1) Nutanhaveli and Old Agartala

- 27. VINDHYA PRADESH (1 Development Block)
 - (1) Parts of Nagod and Raghuraj Tehsils.
- *28. N.E.F.A (1 Development Block)
 - (1) Pasighat—District Abor Hills
- 29. JAMMU & KASHMIR (1 Project)
 - (1) Badgam Block
 - (2) Ladakh Block
 - (3) Mausar Block

*These are in addition to 55 Projects and are outside the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme.

APPENDIX II
ALLOTMENTS IN 1953-54*

Areas Selected

Part 'A' States

- 1. ANDHRA (2 Development Blocks)**
 1. Vayalapad area in Chittoor District.
 2. Ichapuram area in Srikakulam District.
- 2. ASSAM (3 Development Blocks)**
 1. North Lakhimpore Block consisting of 8 Mouzas of the Ranganadi Circle of the Lakhimpore District.
 2. Nowgong Block consisting of whole or parts of seven Mouzas of the Nawgong District.
 3. Aijal, District Mizo Hills.
- 3. BIHAR (2 Development Blocks)**
 1. Shikarpur Development Block, District Champaran.
 2. Hura Development Block, District Manbhum.
- 4. BOMBAY (6 Development Blocks)**
 1. Vallia Mahal and some villages in Jhagdia Taluk, Broach District.
 2. Kalol—Panchmahals District.
 3. Mandangad and some villages in Dapoli Taluk in Ratnagiri District.
 4. Baglan in Nasik District.

*As the second instalment, Community Project Blocks covering 5,500 villages and 36 million people were allotted in 1953.

5. Shahada in West Khandesh.
6. Indi in Bijapur District.

5. MADHYA PRADESH (4 Development Blocks)

1. Waraseoni Block, District Balaghat.
2. Bohuriband Block, District Jabalpur.
3. Chikhali Block, District Buldana.
4. Bazag—Karanjia Block, Distt. Mandla.

6. MADRAS (4 Development Blocks)

1. Chingleput Block in District Chingleput.
2. Ambasamudram Block in District Tirunelveli.
3. Chidambaram Táluk in District South Arcot.
4. Dindigul and Nilakothai Taluks in District Madurai.

7. ORISSA (3 Development Blocks)

1. Sundargarh Block District Sundergarh.
2. Nayagarh Block, District Puri.
3. Bargarh Tehsil Block District Sambalpur.

8. PUNJAB (4 Development Blocks)

1. Taran Taran, District Amritsar.
2. Kulu, District Kangra.
3. Thanesar, District Karnal.
4. Naraingarh, District Ambala.

9. UTTAR PRADESH (8 Development Blocks)

1. Bah, District Agra.
2. Dataganj-cum-Jalalabad—Basin of the river Sot in District Badaun and Shahjahanpur respectively.
3. Deoband, District Saharanpur.
4. Nagar, Kalwar Distt. Basti.
5. Dudhi-District Mirzapur.
6. Jaunsar Bawar-cum-Jaunpur Rawain—Basin of the river Jamuna in Districts Dehra Dun and Tehri (Garhwal) respectively.

7. Phulpur in Allahabad District.
8. Bhilangana, Distt. Tehri Garhwal.

10. WEST BENGAL (3 Composite Blocks)

1. Habra Block, Sub-Division Baraset, District 24-Parganas.
2. Sonamukhi Block, District Bankura.
3. Dinhata Block, Distt. Cooch Behar.

Part 'B' States

11. HYDERABAD (2 Development Blocks)

1. Bendsura in Bhair District.
2. Block comprising parts of Nanded and Khander Taluqs in Nanded Distt.

12. MADHYA BHARAT (2 Development Blocks)

1. Talen Development Block, Narsingarh-Sarangpur Tehsils, District Rajgarh.
2. Mandsaur in Malhargarh and Neemuch Tehsils.

13. PEPSU (1 Development Block)

Bhatinda Development Block, District Bhatinda.

14. RAJASTHAN (2 Development Blocks)

1. Nagar Pahari Govindgarh (District—Bharatpur, Alwar & Jaipur Division).
2. Maulasar (District Nagore-Jodhpur Division).

15. SAURASHTRA (1 Development Block)

Kalawad Development Block, District Halar.

16. TRAVANCORE-COCHIN (1 Development Block)

Ambalapuzha, Prakkad, Thakazhil, Nadumudi, Champakulam and Kainakari consisting of the Pakuthies of Alleppey (excluding the Municipal area). Revenue District of Quilon.

Part 'C' States

17. BHOPAL (1 Development Block)

Raisen Tehsil Block in Raisen District.

18. BILASPUR (1 Development Block)

Ghumarwin Block in Tehsils Sadar and Ghumarwin.

19. COORG (1 Development Block)

Development Block consisting of Mercara, Bhagamandala, Napoklu and Ammathnad (Revenue Division)

20. VINDHYA PRADESH (2 Development Blocks)

1. Panna Block, in part of Panna and part of Pawai Tehsil in the Panna District.
2. Jatara Block in the District of Tikamgarh.

Total—53 Blocks.

APPENDIX III
NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCKS

Allotments in 1953-54*

Areas Selected

State	No. of N.E.S. Blocks allotted	Location
1	2	3
1. ANDHRA 22		
	(1) Gara Srikakulam—Dist. Srikakulam	
	(2) Amadalavalasa Nagarikatakam—Dist. Srikakulam	
	(3) Kota Uratla Jalluru—Dist. Visakhapatnam	
	(4) Pendurthi and Maduravada Revenue firka—Dist. Visakhapatnam	
	(5) Nakkapalli Dist. Visakhapatnam	
	(6) Rajahmundry Rajanagaram—Dist. East Godavari	
	(7) Raghudevapuram Burugupudi, Gokavaram (non-Rural Welfare area)—Dist. East Godavari	

*The first instalment of allotment of National Extension Blocks. These 251 blocks cover about 25,100 villages and a population of 16.56 million.

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- (8) Denduluru Bhimadole (non-Rural Welfare area)—Dist. West Godavari
- (9) Kamavarapukota Dharamjegudem and Chintalapudi (non-Rural Welfare area)—Dist. West Godavari
- (10) Triuvur Vissannapeta—Dist. Krishna
- (11) Muzvid Muzunur—Dist. Krishna
- (12) Santanuthalapadu Doddavaram area—Dist. Guntur
- (13) Ongole Ammahbroie Duddukuru—Dist. Guntur
- (14) Kanpur Sarvepalle—Dist. Nellore
- (15) Podalakur Chittalur and other non-Rural Welfare area in the Taluk—Dist. Nellore
- (16) Nagari Narayanananam—Dist. Chittoor
- (17) Arugolanu Palliputtur—Dist. Chittoor
- (18) Yerrangondapalem Tripuranthakam Dornal Duped—Dist. Kurnool
- (19) Alur Chippagiri Holgagundi Peddahothur—Dist. Kurnool
- (20) Hindupur Parigi—Dist. Anantapur
- (21) Madakasira and few non-Rural Welfare areas—Dist. Anantapur
- (22) Talamanchipatnam and few other non-Rural Welfare areas—Dist. Cuddapah
2. ASSAM 12 (1) *Sidli-Chirang*—Dhubri Sub-Division, Goalpara Dist.
- (2) *Dimoria*—consisting of the Mauzas—Di-

moria, Sonapur, Beltola and Panbari,
Gauhati Sub-Division, Dist. Kamrup

- (3) *Barpeta*—consisting of the four Mauzas—
Bijni, Kaklabari, Chapaguri and Munikpur—
Barpeta Sub-Division, Kamrup District
- (4) *Dalu*—District Garo Hills
- (5) *Majuli*—consisting of two Mauzas, Sal-
mora and Kamalabari, Jorhat Sub-Division,
Sibsagar District
- (6) *Sibsagar*—consisting of four Mauzas,
Kowarpur, Thawra, Pandihing and
Nitaipukhuri, Sibsagar Sub-Division,
Dist. Sibsagar
- (7) *Bhoi area*—Dist. Khasi Hills
- (8) *Tengakhat*—consisting of 5 Mauzas—Ten-
gakhat Kehremia, Tipling, Fakial and
Moderkhat—Dibrugarh Sub-Division,
Lakhimpur District
- (9) *Karimganj*—consisting of parts of the
Pathankandi and Rathabari Thanas, Dis-
trict Karimganj
- (10) *Kohima*—District Naga Hills
- (11) *Kathiatoli*—consisting of Mauzas—Kon-
doli, Kathiatoli, Jamunamukh, (Part)
North of the Nikhari river and Duar
Bamuni in Nowgong District.

(12) *Rangiya*—consisting of four Mauzas—
Panduri, Pub-Borigog, Pub-Kachari
Mahal and Kambah, District Kamrup.

3. BIHAR 14 (1) *Bodh-Gaya*—Bodhgaya Police Station,
Gaya District.
- (2) *Bariarpur*—Bariarpur Police Station,
Monghyr District.
- (3) *Dumri*—Dumri Police Station, Hazaribagh
District.
- (4) *Saraikella*—Saraikella Police Station,
Singhbhum District.
- (5) *Phulwari Sharif*—Patna District.
- (6) *Silco*—Patna District.
- (7) *Musheri*—Muzaffarpur District.
- (8) *Kuchaikote*—Saran District.
- (9) *Ramnagar*—Champanar District.
- (10) *Sabour*—Bhagalpur District.
- (11) *Islampur*—Purnea District.
- (12) *Bangaon*—Saharsa District.
- (13) *Barhee*—Hazaribagh District.
- (14) *Panki*—Palamau District.

4. BOMBAY 28 (1) *Nadiad*—Kaira District.
- (2) *Kapadvanj*—Kaira District.
- (3) *Mehmedabad*—Kaira District.
- (4) *Karad*—Satara North District.
- (5) *Patan*—Satara North District.
- (6) *Satara*—Satara North District.
- (7) *Karwar*—North Kanara District.
- (8) *Supa Mahal*—North Kanara District.

- (9) *Haliyal*—North Kanara District.
- (10) *Dharwar*—Dharwar Taluka.
- (11) *Edlabad*—East Khandesh District.
- (12) *Mohol*—Sholapur District.
- (13) *Nagar*—Ahmednagar District.
- (14) *Khanapur*—South Satara District.
- (15) *Haveli*—Poona District.
- (16) *Kodinar*—Okhamandal-Amreli District.
- (17) *Jabugam*—Baroda District.
- (18) *Songadh*—Surat District.
- (19) *Dehgam*—Ahmedabad District.
- (20) *Deesa*—Banaskantha District.

(Total equivalent to 28 Blocks)

5. MADHYA 30
PRADESH

- (1) *Narieoli*—Distt. Sagar.
- (2) *Patharia*—Distt. Sagar.
- (3) *Barela*—Distt. Jubbalpur.
- (4) *Tiharni*—Distt. Hoshangabad.
- (5) *Karakhel-Gotegeon*—Distt. Hoshangabad.
- (6) *Shahpur*—Distt. Nimar.
- (7) *Narainganj*—Distt. Mandla.
- (8) *Prabhat Pattan*—Distt. Betul.
- (9) *Pandhurna*—Chhindwara Distt.
- (10) *Kalanikhas*—Distt. Chhindwara.
- (11) *Kundia*—Distt. Raipur.
- (12) *Masturi*—Distt. Bilaspur
- (13) *Lormi*—Distt. Bilaspur.
- (14) *Patan*—Distt. Durg. .
- (15) *Charama*—Distt. Bastar.
- (16) *Sitapur*—Distt. Surguja.
- (17) *Sarie-Lendhara*—Distt. Raigarh.
- (18) *Mul*—Distt. Chanda

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- (19) *Tumsur*—Distt. Bhandara
 - (20) *Tirora*—Distt. Bhandara.
 - (21) *Lanji*—Distt. Balaghat.
 - (22) *Seloo*—Distt. Wardha.
 - (23) *Mandgaon*—Distt. Wardha.
 - (24) *Narkher*—Distt. Nagpur.
 - (25) *Kalmeshwar*—Distt. Nagpur.
 - (26) *Teosa*—Distt. Amravati.
 - (27) *Risod*—Distt. Akola.
 - (28) *Babulgaon*—Distt. Yeotmal.
 - (29) *Umarkher*—Distt. Yeotmal.
 - (30) *Jalamb*—Distt. Buldana.

6. MADRAS 28

- (1) *Kalasapakkam-Kadalady.*
Mansurabad village—Tachampadi Firka,
 North Arcot Distt.
- (2) *Thurinjapavram—Kilpennathur*—North
 Arcot District.
- (3) *Kadambuliyur-Tirunavalur*—South Arcot
 District.
- (4) *Kullanjavadi-Kurinjipadi*—South Arcot
 District.
- (5) *Chinnasalem-Vadakkanandal, Kallakurichi*
 —South Arcot Distt.
- (6) *Odappai-Tiruvallur*—Chingleput Distt.
- (7) *Mappedu-Pandur*—Chingleput Distt.
- (8) *Tiruppur-Avanashi*—Coimbatore Distt.
- (9) *Palladam-Vellakoil-Kengayam*—(excluding
 C.P. areas)—Coimbatore Distt.
- (10) *Kumbla-Manjeshwas*—South Kanara
 Distt.
- (11) *Sullia-Nileshwar*—South Kanara Distt.

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- (12) *Tirumangalam-Pannikundlu-Kaligudi*—Madurai District.
 (13) *Kallupatti-Sedappatti*—Madurai Distt.
 (14) *Usilampatti-Valandur*—Madurai Distt.
 (15) *Tellicherry-Kuthupapamba-Mattanur*—Malabar Distt.
 (16) *Madayi-Payyanur*—Malabar Distt.
 (17) *Kundah-Gudalur-Pandalur Thuneri*—Nilgris Distt.
 (18) *Malli-Nathampatti-Sriviliputhur*—Ramanathapurama Distt.
 (19) *Edircottai-Kalayarkurichi Sivakasi*—Ramanathapuram Distt.
 (20) *Krishnagiri-Kaveripatnam*—Salem Distt.
 (21) *Veeraganur-Talaivasal-Gangally*—Salem District.
 (22) *Vedaranyam*—Tanjore Distt.
 (23) *Telainayar-Alathambadi-Salia-mangalam*—Tanjore Distt.
 (24) *Musiri-Thathiengarpettai-Pulivalem*—Tiruchirappalli Distt.
 (25) *Vengalam-Valikandapuram*—Distt.
 Tiruchirapalli.
 (26) *Parnati-Chinnadarapuram*—Distt.
 Tiruchirapalli.
 (27) *Sankarankoil-Nilidanallur-Vasudevanallur*—Tirunelveli Distt.
 (28) *Pazhamoottai-Tiruvengadam*—Tirunelveli Distt.

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- (3) *Guhla Sub-Tehsil*—Karnal Distt.
 (4) *Samrala*—Ludhiana Distt.
 (5) *Moga*—Ferozepore Distt.
 (6) *Nurpur*—Kangra Distt.
 (7) *Una*—Hoshiarpur Distt.
 8. UTTAR 40
 PRADESH
 (1) *Loni*—Distt. Meerut.
 (2) *Rudrapur Terai*—Distt. Nainital.
 (3) *Khurhand*—Distt. Banda.
 (4) *Koraon*—Distt. Allahabad.
 (5) *Tarikhet*—Distt. Almora.
 (6) *North Western Trans Rapti*—Distt. Basti
 Domariaganj.
 (7) *Captainganj*—Distt. Deoria.
 (8) *Nichlaul*—Distt. Gorakhpur.
 (9) *Mangrabad Shahpur*—Distt. Jaunpur.
 (10) *Bah*—Distt. Agra.
 (11) *Gordhanpur*—Distt. Muzaffarnagar.
 (12) *Unchagaon*—District Buland Shahr.
 (13) *Tappal*—District Aligarh,
 (14) *Mathura-cum-Chhata*—Distt. Mathura.
 (15) *Bareilly*—Distt. Bareilly.
 (16) *Afzalgarh*—Distt. Bijnor.
 (17) *Joya*—Distt. Moradabad.
 (18) *Saidnagar-Tanda*—Distt. Rampur.
 (19) *Pilibhit*—Distt. Pilibhit.
 (20) *Ghatampur*—Distt. Kanpur.
 (21) *Ait*—Distt. Jalaun.
 (22) *Araziline*—Distt. Banaras.
 (23) *Goshainganj*—Distt. Lucknow.
 (24) *Sarojininagar*—Distt. Lucknow.
 (25) *Unnao*—Distt. Unnao.
 (26) *Hargaon*—Distt. Sitapur.
 (27) *Hardoi-Bilgram*—District Hardoi.

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- (28) *Kheri*—Distt. Kheri.
 (29) *Intiathoke*—District Gonda.
 (30) *Kaisergunjin*—South of Bahrach.
 (31) *Lachhmanpur*—Distt. Pratapgarh.
 (32) *Bara Banki*—Distt. Bara Banki.
 (33) *Dhangu*—Distt. Garhwal.
 (34) *Ghaugarh*—*Bishjula-Rao*—Distt. Nainital.
 (35) *Salon*—Distt. Rae-Bareli.
 (36) *Bahuwa*—Distt. Fatehpur.
 (37) *Maudaha*—Distt. Hamirpur.
 (38) *Aurai*—Distt. Banaras.
 (39) *Kara*—Distt. Allahabad.
 (40) *Kheragarh*—Distt. Agra.

9. WEST BENGAL 6 (1) *Kandi*—District Murshidabad
 (2) *Burwan*—Distt. Murshidabad.
 (3) *Bharatpur*—Distt. Murshidabad.
 (4) *Darjeeling*—Distt. Darjeeling.
 (5) *Jore Bungalow*—Distt. Darjeeling.
 (6) *Rangli Rangliot*—Distt. Darjeeling.

10. ORISSA 2 (1) *Chtrapur*—Distt. Ganjam.
 (2) *Angul*—Distt. Dhenkanal.

11. HYDER-ABAD 11 (1) *Zaheerabad and Bidar Taluks*—Bidar District—2 Blocks.
 (2) *Davarakonda and Miriyalguda Taluks*—Nalgonda Distt.—3 Blocks.
 (3) *Sangareddy and Vikarabad Taluks*—Medak Distt.—3 Blocks,
 (4) *Kannad and Vijaipur Taluks*—Aurangabad Distt.—2 Blcks.
 (5) *Omurga Taluq*—Distt. Osmanabad.

12.	MADHYA BHARAT	3	(1) <i>Dewas and a portion of Sonkateh Tehsil—</i> Dewas District. (2) <i>Ranapur—District Jhabua.</i> (3) <i>Jore—Morena—Morena District.</i>
13.	MYSORE	7	(1) <i>Ramanagram-cum-Kanakapura Taluks—</i> Bangalore Distt. (2) <i>Gundlupet Taluk—Mysore Distt.</i> (3) <i>Holenarsipur-Arkalgud Taluks—Hassan</i> Distt. (4) <i>Koppa Narasimharajapura Taluks—</i> Chikamgalur Distt. (5) <i>Sidlaghatta Taluk—Kolar Distt.</i> (6) <i>Harihar—Devangere Taluks—Chitaldrug</i> Distt. (7) <i>Turuvekere—Tumkur Distt.</i>
14.	PEPSU	4	(1) <i>Rajpura Tehsil.</i> (2) <i>Jind Tehsil.</i> (3) <i>Sangrur Tehsil.</i> (4) <i>Phagwara Tehsil.</i>
15.	RAJAS- THAN	12	(1) <i>Shahabad—Kotah Distt.</i> (2) <i>Ladpura—Kotah Distt.</i> (3) <i>Sagwara—Dungarpur Distt.</i> (4) <i>Simulwara—Dungarpur Distt.</i> (5) <i>Pali—Pali District.</i> (6) <i>Desuri—Pali District.</i> (7) <i>Amet—Udaipur District.</i> (8) <i>Kumbalgarh—Udaipur Distt.</i> (9) <i>Mahwa—Sawaimadhopur Distt.</i> (10) <i>Jobner—Jaipur District</i> (11) <i>Anta—Kotah Distt.</i> (12) <i>Bassi—Jaipur Distt.</i>

16.	SAURA- SHTRA	4	(1) <i>Rajula-Jafrabad</i> —Gohilwad Distt. (2) <i>Chotila</i> —Zalawad District. (3) <i>Babra Jasdan</i> —Madhya Saurashtra Distt. (4) <i>Kalyanpur</i> —Halar District
17.	TRAVAN- CORE COCHIN	3	(1) <i>Muvattupuzha Taluk</i> —comprising of Pampakuda—Ramangalom Manieedu, Arakuzha, Maradi, Avoli and Muvattupuzha Panchayat areas. (2) <i>Thiruvalla Taluk</i> —comprising of Airur, Thottapuzhassery, Koipuram, Ezhumattoor, Puramattom ahd Kallupara Panchayat areas. (3) <i>Agasteeswaram Taluk</i> —comprising of Kanniakumari, Azhagappa-puram. Agasteeswaram Thamarakulam, Marungoor and Suchindram Panchayat areas.
18.	AJMER	1	<i>Beawar Istimrari Girdawar's Circle.</i>
19.	BHOPAL	3	(1) <i>Berasia Tehsil.</i> (2) <i>Bereli</i> with Headquarters at Bari. (3) <i>Ashta Tehsil.</i>
20.	COORG	1	Area comprising of <i>Ammathi Virazpet</i> — <i>Ponnampet Srimangla Revenue Sub-Division.</i>
21.	DELHI	1	<i>Najafgarh</i>
22.	HIMA- CHAL PRADESH	4	(1) <i>Bhattiyat Tehsil</i> —Chamba District (2) <i>Pachhad Tehsil</i> —Sirmur Distt. (3) <i>Chachiot Tehsil</i> —Mandi Distt. (4) <i>Kasumpti and Sunni Sub-Tehsils</i> —Mahsu Distt.

23.	KUTCH	1	<i>Rahpar Taluka</i> in the East of Kutch.
24.	TRIPURA	1	<i>Dharmanagar.</i>
25.	VINDHYA PRADESH	3	(1) <i>In Sidhi District.</i> (2) <i>In Shahdol District.</i> (3) <i>In Datia District.</i>
26.	N.E.F.A.	1	<i>Namsang.</i>
27.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	10	(1) <i>Anantnag</i> (2) <i>Kulgam</i> (3) <i>Pulwama</i> (4) <i>Badgam</i> (5) <i>Baramulla</i> (6) <i>Sopore</i> (7) <i>Handawara</i> (8) <i>Ganderbal</i> (9) <i>Srinagar</i> (10) <i>Information awaited</i>

APPENDIX IV
TRAINING CENTRES

(Specially set up for Project Personnel)

<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Location</i>
Andhra	East Godavari	Samalkot
Assam	Sibsagar	Jorhat
Bihar	Patna	Patna
„	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur
Bombay	Kaira	Anand
„	Kolhapur	Kolhapur
„	Dharwar	Dharwar
Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	Powarkheda
„	Chanda	Sindewahi
Madras	Madurai	Gandhigram
„	S. Malabar	Parli
Orissa	Bolangir	Bolangir
Punjab	Karnal	Nilokheri
„	Gurdaspur	Batala
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Bakshi-ka-Talab
„	Almora	Hawalbagh
„	Jhansi	Chirgaon
„	Ghazipur	Ghazipur
„	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur
„	Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr
West Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan Farm
„	Nadia	Fulia I
„	Nadia	Fulia II
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Himayatsagar
Madhya Bharat	Gwalior	Antri

Mysore	Mandyā	Mandyā
PEPSU	...	Nabha
Rajasthan	Kotah	Kotah
Saurashtra	Junagarh	Jonagarh
Travancore-Cochin	Quilon	Mavelikara
Bhopal	...	Bairagarh
Himachal Pradesh	Mahasu	Mashobra
Vindhya Pradesh	Chhaterpur	Nowgong
Jammu & Kashmir	...	Srinagar

SOCIAL EDUCATION TRAINING CENTRES

For Training of Social Education Organisers

Madras	Madurai	Gandhigram
Punjab	Karnal	Nilokheri
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Allahabad
West Bengal	Birbhum	Santiniketan
Hyderabad	...	Himayatsagar

BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS TRAINING CENTRES

For Training of Officers in charge of a Project Block consisting of 100 villages

Bihar	Ranchi	Dipatoli Camp
Punjab	Karnal	Nilokheri
Hyderabad	...	Himayatsagar

PUBLIC HEALTH ORIENTATION TRAINING CENTRES

Madras	Madras	Poonamallee-Madras
West Bengal	Hoogli	Singur
Delhi	Delhi	Najafgarh

APPENDIX V
CHART FOR PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION

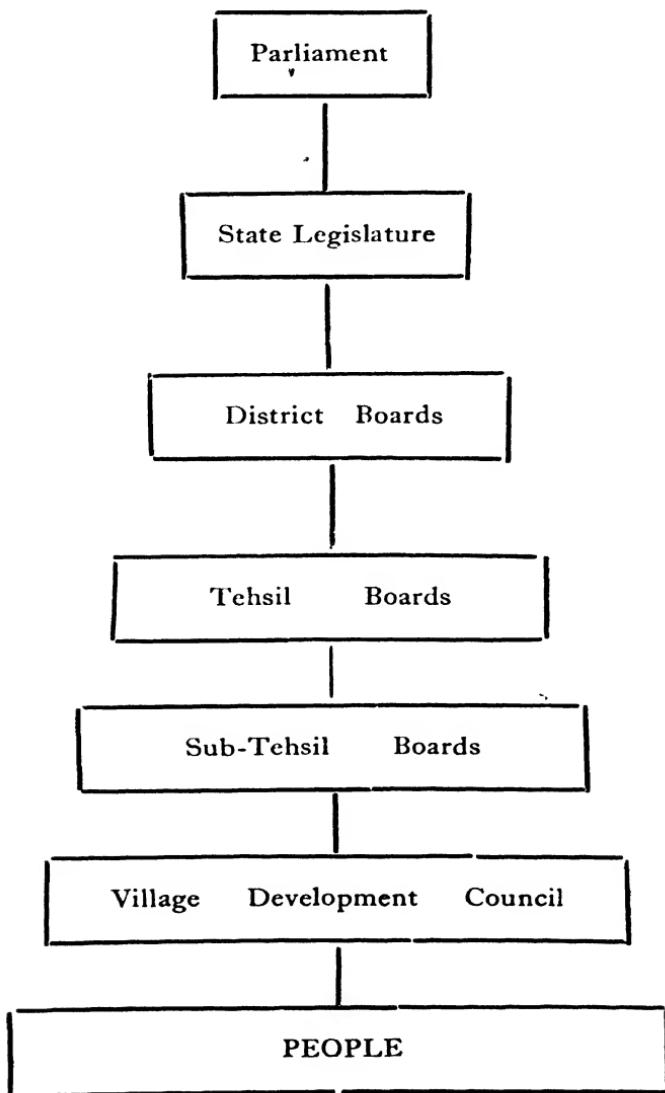


CHART II
EXECUTIVE ORGANISATION FOR THE WELFARE STATE
(INTERIM)

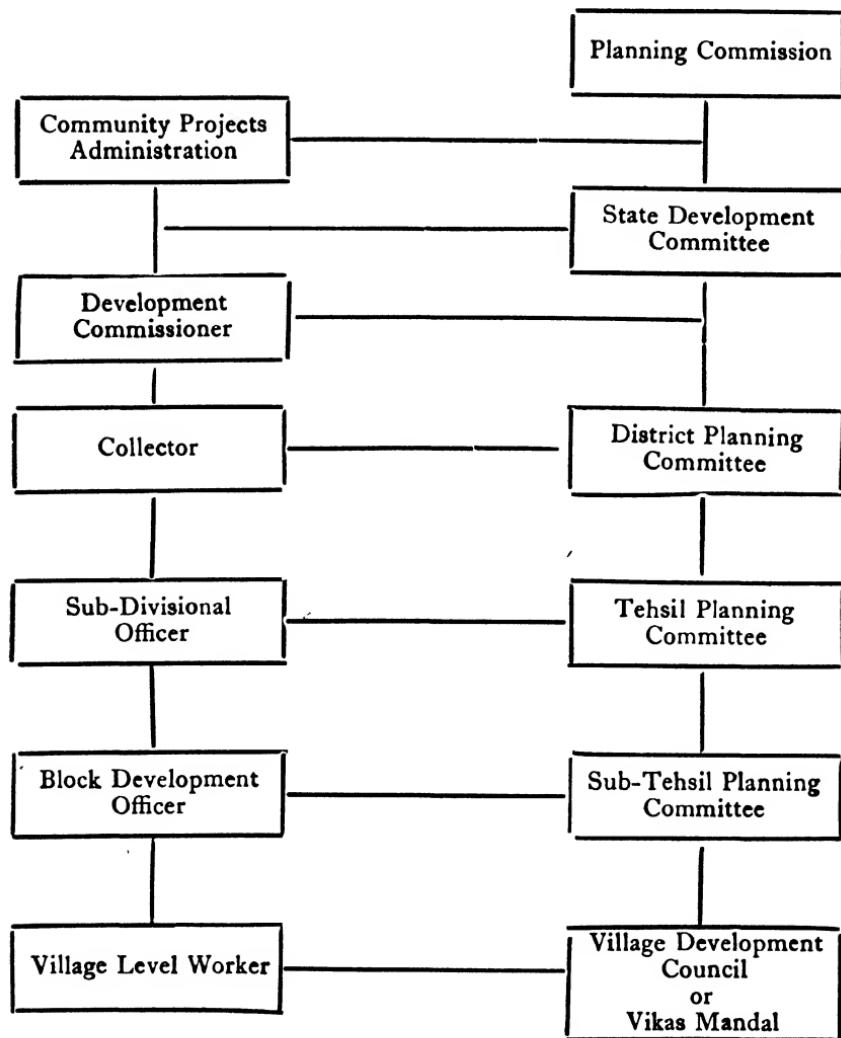
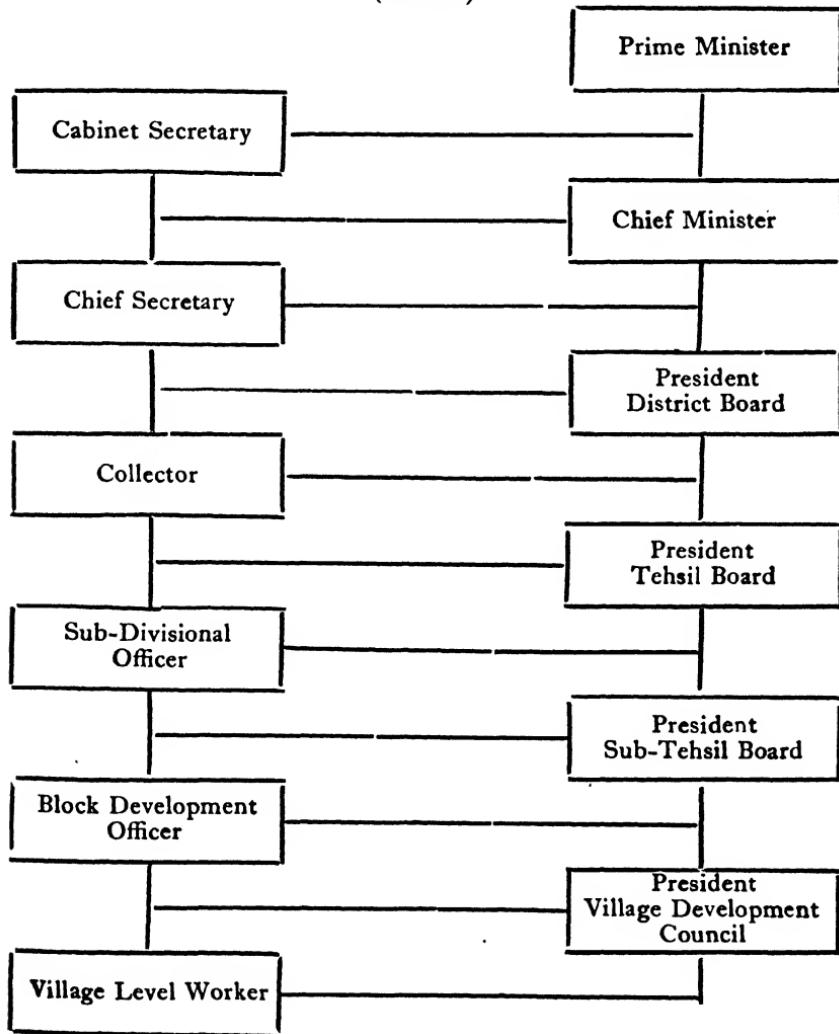


CHART III
EXECUTIVE ORGANISATION FOR THE WELFARE STATE
(FINAL)



APPENDIX VI

Estimated expenditure on one Development Block (Basic type of Community Project)

(This budget is only intended as a guide and is to be adjusted
according to local conditions)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Total	Rupee	Dollar	Recur- ring	Non- recur- ring	Loans	Other than loans
I. Project Head- quarters.							
(a) Personnel	2.23	2.08	0.15	2.05	0.18		2.23
(b) Transport(1)							
(c) Office equip- ment							
II. A.H. & Agricul- ture Extension—							
(a) Tractors ...	0.24	—	0.24	—	0.24	0.24	—
(b) Demonstra- tion equip- ment ...	0.10	0.10	—	—	0.10	—	0.10
(c) Extension Sub-Head- quarters ...	0.09	0.09	—	0.07	0.02	—	0.09
(d) Repair Ser- vice Centre (1) ...	0.05	0.05	—	—	0.05	0.05	—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Total	Rupee	Dollar	Recur- ring	Non- recur- ring	Loans	Other than loans
(e) Marketing							
Centre ...	0.10	0.10	—	—	0.10	0.10	—
(f) Key-Village Scheme ...	0.29	0.26	0.03	0.21	0.08	—	0.29
III. Irrigation ...	5.00	4.30	0.70	—	5.00	5.00	—
IV. Reclamation ...	0.25	0.25	—	—	0.25	0.25	—
V. Health and Rural							
Sanitation—							
1. (a) Dispensary Recurring expenditure ...	0.10	0.10	—	0.10	—	—	0.10
(b) Dispensary Building ...	0.10	0.10	—	—	0.10	—	0.10
(c) Dispensary equipment ...	0.10	0.07	0.03	—	0.10	—	0.10
2. Drinking Water Supply ...	0.50	0.50	—	—	0.50	—	0.50
3. Drainage and Sanitation ...	0.25	0.25	—	—	0.25	—	0.25
VI. Education ...	1.50	1.50	—	1.00	0.50	—	1.50
VII. Social Education (including audio-visual aids) ...							
VIII. Communications	1.25	1.15	0.10	—	1.25	—	1.25

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Total	Rupee	Dollar	Recur- ring	Non- recur- ring	Loans	Other than loans
X. Rural Arts & Crafts	...	1.25	1.25	—	0.50	0.75	0.75
X. Housing (for Project staff—rural housing)	...	1.10	1.10	—	—	1.10	1.10
Total	...	15.00	13.60	1.40	4.23	10.77	7.49
Cost of one Development Block				...		Rs. 15 lakhs.	
Share of Centre 75% of non-recurring expenditure, 50% of recurring expenditure plus loans		Rs. 12.07 ,,	
Share of the State Government				...		Rs. 2.93 ,,	

APPENDIX VII

Estimated expenditure on a National Extension Service Development Block—Unit of 100 villages

(This budget is only intended as a guide and is to be adjusted
according to local conditions)

<i>I. Personnel :</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1 Block Development Officer to assist the S.D.O.(250-400) @ Rs. 350/- p.m. ...	4,200 per annum.
3 Extension Officers (for agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation and panchayats)	9,000 "
2 Social Education Organisers (one man and one woman) at Rs. 125/- p.m. ...	3,000 "
1 Overseer with public health bias at Rs. 250/- p.m.	3,000 "
10 Village Level Workers at Rs. 100/- p.m.	12,000 "
1 Accountant-cum-storekeeper, 1 typist-clerk and 3 Class IV staff ...	6,000 "
Maintenance of jeep, including pay of driver	3,500 "
Miscellaneous Contingencies ...	3,300 "
<hr/>	
Total for one year : 44,000	<hr/>

Rs.

It is assumed that one-fourth of staff already exists. Therefore the cost of ad-

ditional staff required for one year	...	44,000	—11,000
		=33,000	
Cost of staff for three years	...	99,000	or
		1,00,000	(rounded)
		1,00,000	
II. Transport (one jeep with trailer), office equipment, cycles, furniture, fixtures, fitting building for office, seeds, implements and store	50,000
III. Local Works (including road, culverts, public health, sanitation drainage, etc.)	...	1,50,000	
IV. Social Education (including prizes, etc., for farmers and miscellaneous schemes)	...	25,000	
V. Grants-in-aid in respect of recurring expenditure for schools, hospitals, and other local institutions	...	25,000	
VI. Loan in respect of minor irrigation schemes	1,00,000		
VII. Loan for providing short-term credit facilities	...	3,00,000	
			<hr/>
Total cost :	7,50,000		
	i.e.,	Rs. 7½ lakhs.	

Analysis of cost :

		Rs.
Total cost for three years	...	7.5 lakhs
Recurring expenditure	...	1.5 „
Non-recurring expenditure	...	2.0 „
Loan	...	4.0 „
Share of Central Government (50% of recurring and 75% of non-recurring expenditure <i>plus</i> loans other than short-term loans) Rs. 2.25 + 1	...	3.25 „
Share of States	...	1.25 „
Short-term loans to be provided through the Reserve Bank of India, Co-operative Societies and State Governments	...	3.00 „

APPENDIX VIII

Approximate estimate of staff requirements for covering the country with National Extension Service-cum-Community Projects

Category	NES Blocks		NES Blocks		Total
	2404	(500+1904)	2524 (620+1904)	to be taken up for intensive development on the lines of Community Development Programme	
	Per Block	Total	Per Block	Total	
<i>(a) Administration</i>					
1. Block Development Officers ...	1	2,404	1	2,524	4,928
2. Ministerial staff including drivers	6	14,424	15	37,860	52,284
<i>(b) Agriculture</i>					
3. Agriculture Graduates ...	1	2,404	1	2,524	4,928
4. Multi-Purpose Village Level Workers (Men) ...	10	24,040	10	25,240	54,328
5. do. (Women) ...	—	—	2	5,048	
<i>(c) Animal Husbandry</i>					
6. Veterinary Doctor	1	2,404	1	2,524	4,928
7. Stockmen ...	—	—	2	5,048	5,048

Category	NES Blocks		NES Blocks 2524 (620+1904) to be taken up for intensive develop- ment on the lines of Community Deve- lopment Programme		Total
	Per Block	Total	Per Block	Total	
8. Messengers ...	—	—	2	5,048	5,048
(d) <i>Co-operation</i>					
9. Co-operative In- spectors ...	1	2,404	1	2,524	4,928
(e) <i>Education</i>					
10. School teachers ...	—	—	62	1,56,488	1,56,488
(f) <i>Social Education</i>					
11. Social Education Organisers ...	2	4,808	2	5,048	9,856
(g) <i>Medical</i>					
12. Doctors ...	—	—	1	2,524	2,524
13. Compounders ...	—	—	1	2,524	2,524
14. Sanitary Inspec- tors ...	—	—	1	2,524	2,524
15. Lady Health Visi- tor ...	—	—	1	2,524	2,524
16. Midwives ...	—	—	4	10,096	10,096
17. Sweepers ...	—	—	2	5,048	5,048
(h) <i>Works</i>					
18. Engineers ...	—	—	1/3	841	841
19. Overseers ...	1	2,404	2	5,048	7,452
(i) <i>Arts and Crafts</i>					
20. Supervisors ...	—	—	2	5,048	5,048
21. Mechanics ...	—	—	3	7,572	7,572
Total	55,292		2,93,625		3,48,917

APPENDIX IX

BROAD FEATURES AIMED AT IN A COMMUNITY PROJECT AREA

(As a final target)

A Village Unit—A village on the average consists of an approximate population of 500 distributed in about 100 families. A balanced distribution of the population to be used as a reference is given in Appendix IX. The village should have the following amenities :—

- (i) Two surface wells or tubewells or tanks for drinking water.
- (ii) Adequate facilities for drainage.
- (iii) Agricultural extension service at the rate of one agricultural extension worker for every ten villages.
- (iv) Veterinary services through a veterinary hospital at the headquarters of the Block and through peripatetic agencies.
- (v) Sanitary services through a Sanitary Inspector maintained at the block centres.
- (vi) At least half of the agricultural land if possible should be served with irrigation through irrigation canals, tubewells, surface wells, tanks and lift irrigation from rivers, lake etc.
- (vii) 1/3rd of the area of the village should be kept reserved for the village housing, grazing fields and fuel forests freshly planted, if not already existing. Culturable waste land will be reclaimed.
- (viii) The road system on the countryside will be so developed

as to link every village within Block upto a maximum distance of half a mile from the village, the latter distance being connected by feeder roads through voluntary labour of the village population, only the main roads being provided for and maintained by the State or other public agencies.

- (ix) Schools for primary education for all school-going children.
- (x) Primary adult education and recreation centre in the open air or in the village school conducted by the Village Level Worker with the assistance of the teachers of the school.
- (xi) Centres for fisheries (where facilities exist).

2. A Mandi Unit—Villages should be linked up with a common market and a centre of other activities. Such units for the purpose of this project can be called the Mandi Units and unless already there, can be located as a nucleus of 15 to 25 villages depending on population. The Mandi Unit should include :

- (i) A middle or secondary school.
- (ii) A small dispensary connected with the primary health centre through mobile services health unit and having a Lady Health Visitor, Midwives and Sanitary Inspector.
- (iii) An agricultural extension service sub-headquarters.
- (iv) A post and telegraph office.
- (v) A transport service centre.
- (vi) A marketing centre.
- (vii) An arts, crafts and cottage industry centre.
- (viii) A marketing centre and storage godowns for agricultural produce.
- (ix) A shopping centre.
- (x) A community recreation centre. •
- (xi) A model farm including a horticultural garden, a seed multiplication centre and a breeding centre for birds and animals.

(xii) An open air dispensary for peripatetic veterinary services.

“.B.—Due to financial stringency, the Mandi Unit has been omitted from the Government sponsored programme, it being hoped that the increased productivity in the project area as a result of the programme will in due course stimulate these centres through the private initiative of the local population.

3. The Development Block—Four to five mandi centres together with their satellite villages should constitute what can be called a ‘Development Block’. The headquarters of the ‘Development Block’ should be rural-cum-urban township with an approximate population of 5,000 distributed in 1,000 families. The area of a development block will approximate a thana or a sub-tehsil in the existing frame-work of the State. The rural-cum-urban township should have :—

- (i) Residential accommodation for about 1,000 families including latrines and baths.
- (ii) Water works and water distribution system for drinking water.
- (iii) Electricity provided through a power station or a transformer sub-station as the case may be.
- (iv) A shopping centre.
- (v) Industries covering arts, crafts and cottage, small and medium scale industries.
- (vi) A post, telegraph and telephone office.
- (vii) A transport centre.
- (viii) Schools, primary, middle and high preferably of the basic type.
- (ix) An agricultural school.
- (x) A primary health unit consisting of 15 beds equipped for mobile work in the villages.
- (xi) Administrative offices and police station.
- (xii) A dairy and a poultry breeding centre.
- (xiii) A nursery.

(xiv) A veterinary hospital.

(xv) Social education and community activity centre.

The pattern of the rural-cum-urban township together with an approximate distribution of the population as a target, in greater detail, is furnished in Annexure to Appendix IX.

N.B.—Due to financial and other limitations the rural-cum-urban townships have been omitted at present from the current Government sponsored programme. Instead, a Mandi Centre under the basic rural project has been provided at the headquarters of the block. This Mandi Centre, if properly planned, in relation to the villages within the block, can eventually develop into a rural cum-urban township through the independent initiative of the local population as a direct result of the increase in productive activity.

4. Urban-cum-Rural Township—Three Development Blocks consisting of approximately 300 villages will constitute the project area. The project area will approximate a tehsil or a sub-division under the existing district pattern of Government. The headquarters of this project area will be called the urban-cum-rural township. The urban-cum-rural Township will have a population of 10,000 to 20,000. In addition to the features common with the rural-cum-urban township in the development block the project headquarters township will have the following :—

(i) A Basic Teachers' Training College.

(ii) A Technical Training Centre.

(iii) Arbitration and Law Courts.

(iv) A Tractor Service and Supply Station.

(v) A Transport Workshop.

(vi) An Engineering Workshop.

(vii) A Secondary Hospital equipped for all types of medical aid.

- (viii) A Training Centre for Village Level Workers and village leaders.
- (ix) A Dairy, a Poultry and Agricultural Experiment Station including Soil Research Laboratories.

N.B.—The urban-cum-rural township is not provided for under the scheme as it is already assumed to exist under the existing administrative set up in the country. However, for the composite projects, which have been visualised only on a limited number to meet the needs, especially for the rehabilitation of displaced persons or those of very under-developed areas, one rural-cum-urban township has been programmed at the centre of the project area.

ANNEXURE
(TO APPENDIX IX)

**SCHEMATIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF A
 VILLAGE UNIT AS A TARGET**

	Families
Agriculturists	.. 50
Agricultural labour, tractor and pump drivers, etc.	.. 10
Arts, crafts and cottage industry workers	.. 12
Workers in urban small-scale industries	.. 10
Building trade workers	.. 1.5
Transport workers	.. 2
Shopkeepers	.. 3.5
School teachers including contribution of teachers to the zonal middle schools	.. 3
Health services including adult education and other welfare workers	.. 2
Postman	.. 0.25
Barber	.. 0.25
Butcher, cobbler, etc.	.. 0.50
Contribution towards administrative and supervisory services	.. 1
Contribution towards security and defence services	.. 1
Miscellaneous	.. 2
Vagabond	.. 1
Total	100.00

(Sample distribution of families in Arts, Crafts and Cottage Industries)

	Families
Carpentry	.. 1.0
Blacksmithy	.. 0.5
Tailoring	.. 0.5
Raw tanning	.. 0.5
Weaving and Calico printing	.. 4.0
Confectionery	.. 1.0
Pottery	.. 0.5
Oil-pressing, Gur-making, Condiments, Bakery, etc.	.. 2.0
Utensils, tin and coppersmithy, pottery and miscellaneous other trades	.. 2.0
 Total families	 12.0

ANNEXURE
(TO APPENDIX IX)

**AMENITIES REQUIRED IN A RURAL-CUM-URBAN
TOWNSHIP**

I. Land

Procurement and reclamation.

II. Development

- (i) Temporary Construction.
- (ii) Roads
 - (a) 5 miles of katcha road.
 - (b) 2 miles of heavy traffic road.
 - (c) 3 miles of medium road.
- (iii) Drainage including pucca and katcha drains, culverts, etc.
- (iv) Parks and Arboriculture.

III. Housing

- (i) Residential
 - 750 type common 240 sq. ft. plinth area.
 - 150 type middle class 300 sq. ft. plinth area.
 - 80 type special class 400 sq. ft. plinth area.
 - 20 type extra special 700 sq. ft. plinth area.
- 1,000 latrines and
- 1,000 bath rooms.
- (ii) Water works and water distribution tubewells for drinking water.
- (iii) Electricity Sub-Station building and transformer.

IV. Shops and Industrial Buildings

- (i) Shops 30 grain shops with sheds,
40 retail shops.
- (ii) Industrial buildings
 - (a) Arts, crafts and cottage industries 10,000 sq. ft. for 200 workers.
 - (b) Small and medium size industries 12,000 sq. ft. for 200 workers.
 - (c) Miscellaneous industries, buildings and offices.
- (iii) Equipment for industries
 - (a) Miscellaneous trades, crafts and professions—300 workers.
 - (b) Arts, crafts and cottage industries—200 workers.
 - (c) Small and medium scale industries—200 workers.

V. Communication

- (i) Post Office and Telegraph Office.
- (ii) Transport

VI. Education

- (i) School building for 1,250 pupils.
- (ii) Agricultural School with an Agricultural Experiment Station.

VII. Health

Hospital for 6 beds, Equipment, Furniture and Fixture.

VIII. Administration

- (i) Administration Office
- (ii) Police Station

IX. Miscellaneous

- (i) Dairy and Poultry Breeding Centre.
- (ii) Nursery
- (iii) Veterinary Hospital.

N.B.—The houses and the general outlook of construction in the township will incline more to the rural patterns while wide variations in the standard of residential housing will be discouraged even under private auspices.

ANNEXURE
(TO APPENDIX IX)

**PROFESSIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN FAMILIES IN A
RURAL-CUM-URBAN TOWNSHIP**

I. Arts, Crafts and Cottage Industries

1. Tailoring	..	10
2. Weaving	..	30
3. Pottery	..	2
4. Laundry	..	5
5. Barber shop	..	5
6. Brick kiln	..	20
7. Flour mill	..	10
8. Leather	..	10
9. Cobbler and shoe repairs	..	5
10. Oil Ghani and Sugar-cane Crusher	..	5
11. Toys and sports goods	..	3
12. Dies Sinking and Engraving	..	2
13. Commercial Painters	..	2
14. Printing Press	..	7
15. Calico Printing	..	3
16. Stamp Making	..	1
17. Jewellers	..	3
18. Sheet Metal	..	10
19. Cutlery and Utensils	..	5
20. Knife sharpening	..	1
21. Tinning Smithy	..	2
22. Hosiery	..	5
23. Soap and Toilet	..	5
24. Charcoal	..	2
25. Aerated water	..	2

26. Fitter, Blacksmith and Foundrysmith and General Maintenance Workshop	..	10
27. Chick, Polish Cane and Basket	..	5
28. Carpentry	..	10
29. Miscellaneous crafts	..	20
		—
Total	..	200
		—

II. Trade

1. <i>Shops</i>		
(i) Wholesale	..	50
(ii) Retail	..	50
		—
Total	..	100
		—

III. Professions

1. Newspapers	..	2
2. Cycle Rickshaws	..	5
3. Tongas	..	5
4. Bullock-carts	..	5
5. Cycle repairers	..	2
6. Sweepers	..	20
7. Malee	..	5
8. Bank	..	5
9. Insurance	..	3
10. Restaurants	..	10
11. Cinema	..	5
12. Burning or Burial ground	..	1
13. Domestic services	..	20
14. Vaid, Hakims, Physicians, Dentists and Druggists	..	5
15. Masons and Workers in Building Trade	..	7
		—
Total	..	100
		—

IV. Service

1. High School	..	45
2. Middle School	..	14
3. Primary School	..	24
4. Nursery School	..	6
5. Agricultural School and Experiment Station including Animal Breeding Centre, Poultry, Piggery, etc.	..	20
6. Veterinary Department	..	
7. Post and Telegraph Office	..	5
8. Railway Station	..	10
9. Hospital	..	25
10. Maintenance Works :		
(i) Electricity Branch	..	5
(ii) Building and Roads Branch	..	16
(iii) Water Works	..	10
11. General Administration :		
(i) Co-operative Inspector and Assistants	..	4
(ii) Cottage Industries Inspector and Assistants	..	4
(iii) Civil Supplies Staff	..	4
(iv) Fisheries Inspectors	..	2
(v) Police and Security Staff	..	13
(vi) Arbitration Court Staff	..	5
(vii) Road Transport and Workshops	..	16
(viii) Sub-Inspector Schools and Staff	..	3
(ix) Adult Education Staff	..	6
(x) Marketing Staff and Government Emporium	..	5
(xi) Dak Bungalow-cum-Rest house	..	3
(xii) Revenue Staff	..	3
(xiii) Irrigation Staff	..	3
(xiv) Forest and Arboriculture Staff	..	4
(xv) Central Tractor Station and Workshop	..	10
(xvi) Town Administration	..	20
Total	..	300

V. Miscellaneous

1. Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Husbandry
2. Fuel Collectors	..	10
3. Fishermen
4. Unskilled general labour	..	25
5. Sundry	..	10
6. Small and Medium Scale Industries depending on local conditions such as the availability of trained workers, raw materials, markets and transport facilities	..	200

Total	..	300

GRAND TOTAL	..	1,000

